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The Hongkong Telegraph

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July 22, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 89 79

July 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 76 68

WEATHER FORECAST
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Barometer 29.53.

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MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN RETREAT BEGINS.

ENEMY RE-CROSSING THE MARNE AND GOING NORTHWARDS.

ALLIES TAKE OVER 20,000 PRISONERS.

London, July 20.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at eleven o'clock on July 20, says that the Allies are repulsing the Germans on the southern bank of the Marne and are approaching the banks of the river.

German Move Definitely Arrested.

London, July 20.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at two o'clock in the afternoon of July 19, says:—The night has been relatively calm on the Aisne and Marne fronts, the French resting on the line of new positions captured during the day. This morning German reserves were brought up in considerable strength and the fighting was most bitter. We took over 10,000 prisoners yesterday and over fifty guns between the Marne and Rheims. The enemy lost a good deal of ground during the day and the move up the river towards Epernay seems definitely arrested. He has been fighting to-day between Osnelly and Mont Voisin on ground which he occupied on July 18.

The German Retreat.

London, July 20.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on July 20, says that the Germans are re-crossing the Marne and retreating northwards.

An Enemy "Explanation."

London, July 20.
The German retreat across the Marne is confirmed by a German semi-official message which laboriously explains that the object of the first crossing of the Marne was to divert French forces. As this has been achieved it is not necessary to further hold the ground south of the river. Therefore the troops were withdrawn to fulfil important tasks.

Over 20,000 Prisoners.

London, July 20.
A French communique says:—The result of our victorious counter-offensive is soon apparent. The Germans, violently attacked on their right flank and south of the Marne, were compelled to re-cross the river. We hold the whole of the south bank. The Franco-Americans between the Aisne and the Marne continue to progress and have driven back the enemy, who is resisting stubbornly. We have reached Ploisy and Paroytigny and passed St. Remy Blazy and Eczet St. Albain. Farther south, we hold the general line from Prieux Plateau to north-east of Courchamps. Violent fighting is in progress between the Marne and Rheims. Franco-British troops, attacking vigorously, encountered large forces, but, notwithstanding desperate enemy resistance, we gained ground in Courchamps Wood, the Adre Valley and towards Steperaise.

The number of prisoners since July 18 exceeds 20,000 and over four hundred guns have been captured. Our aviators are redoubting their efforts and have multiplied raids both by day and night. On July 19 they fiercely fought enemy forces, the Franco-British bombing squadrons making the Marne crossings their chief objective. They ceaselessly hampered and at some points completely stopped enemy supplies. Thus an important factor of the enemy retreat has been the machine gunning and bombing of enemy concentrations preparing to counter-attack. On his columns and convoys they have inflicted heavy losses. Twenty-four tons and twenty-eight tons of projectiles were dropped during the day and night respectively on the Marne and rear battlefields. Several fires and explosions were observed on stations. Simultaneously infantry and aeroplanes marked the advance of our troops and tanks between the Aisne and the Marne and reported the arrival of enemy reserves and participated directly in the battle by machine-gunning the latter. Twenty-six German aeroplanes were felled or disabled in numerous fights with Franco-British pilots. Four balloons were set on fire. Everywhere the German aviation was inferior.

Americans Progressing.

London, July 20.
An American communique says:—Between the Aisne and the Marne we continue to progress.

Violent Fighting.

London, July 20.
A French communique says:—The battle continued most violently until the end of the day between the Aisne and the Marne. The enemy counter-attacked with large reserves, attempting to arrest the advance, which, however, continued on most of the front. On the left we maintained the plateau south-west of Soissons and the region of Chaudun. In the centre we passed over by three kilometres certain points of the line from Vaux to Castille, Ueller-shelon and Noroy-le-Orque. On the right we conquered, after severe fighting, the plateau north-west of Monnes and a mill north of Courchamps. We advanced beyond Turcy. Hitherto over 17,000 prisoners have been counted, including two Colonels and their Staffs. Three hundred and sixty guns have been captured including a battery of eight-inch guns.

Our aviators on July 18, in conjunction with the British squadrons, were most active over the whole battlefield. The French felled and disabled twenty machines and set fire to two balloons. The British destroyed seven machines. Our bombers continued their attacks on the Marne crossings and demolished a foot bridge. They machine-gunned, bombed and dispersed concentrations at Coops, Oulchy, Vaux Ravine, Fere-en-Tardenois and Osnelly. Projectiles were showered on stations in the rear, causing fires and explosions. Twenty-two and twenty-one tons of bombs were dropped during the day and night respectively. The British dropped two and a half tons.

The Franco-American Drive.

London, July 20.
A French communique says:—Yesterday and during the night Franco-American troops continued to advance along the major portion of the front between the Aisne and the Marne. We reached Viersy and passed Monloy Wood to the east of Villershelon and captured Neuilly-Saint-Front and Lory-sur-Orignon. South of the Marne we drove back the enemy between Epernay and Osnelly and gained ground in the direction of the Marne.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN RETREAT BEGINS.

German Bluff.

London, July 21.
A German official wireless message states:—The enemy again attempted to breach the whole front from the Aisne to the Marne. Tanks early penetrated our foremost lines, but the first enemy thrust was defeated by noon on the heights south-west of Soissons, west of Hartennes St. Neully and north-west of Chateau Thierry. Further attacks in the evening broke down. We threw back the enemy north of Hartennes beyond their original lines. We withdrew unnoticed to the north bank of the Marne during the night.

British Positions Improved.

London, July 20.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—As a result of operations on the 19th instant, our line in the Meteren sector was advanced on a front of about 4,000 yards and the village of Meteren, with a group of buildings to the south-west, is now held by the British. On the extreme left, the enemy offered considerable resistance. At other points our objectives were gained rapidly without difficulty. We took 426 prisoners. The British carried out a successful night raid near Besumont Hamel. Farther north, the British, after sharp fighting, pushed their line forward on a front of about a mile to the south of Hebuterne. There is hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of St. Venant and Ypres.

Over 450 Prisoners.

London, July 21.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The minor operations in the Hebuterne sector have continued with success. Our pressure compelled the enemy to withdraw from Resignol Wood between Hebuterne and Bacquoy. This important local feature is now in our possession. We followed up the enemy, who suffered a number of casualties. The total captures at Meteren were 453 prisoners, ten trench mortars and fifty machine guns.

Good Aerial Work.

London, July 21.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our aeroplanes on the 19th instant dropped seventeen tons of bombs on hostile dumps and railway stations and aerodromes. The aviators on one occasion dropped bombs on an aerodrome from a height of 400 to 500 feet. One pilot landed on the aerodrome and machine-gunned the hangars before rising. We brought down ten aeroplanes and six balloons. Seven British machines are missing. Our night fliers, despite the weather, dropped fourteen tons of bombs on railways between Mons and Valenciennes, and on stations at Lille, Cambrai and Saclin. A direct hit was obtained on a train at Saclin.

BIG FIRE IN MOROCCO.

The Work of German Incendiaries.

London, July 21.
Reuter has received details of a disastrous fire which took place at Fez in June, which is attributed to German incendiaries. The outbreak started at five in the morning at four points simultaneously in the great Kasbah bazaar and destroyed nine thousand square yards in the very centre of the commercial quarter. Nearly a thousand shops were destroyed and between 25 and 50 per cent. of the stock of silk, cotton, candles and half of the stocks of native manufactures. The French authorities acted most energetically. They blew up the surrounding houses and stopped the fire at the very doors of the Carouine Mosque and the famous sanctuary of Mula Idries, which had a very narrow escape. The Moors are grateful for the masterly fashion in which the French saved these shrines.

ZEPPLIN SHEDS RAIDED.

Daring Venture by British Airmen.

London, July 20.
The Admiralty states that aeroplanes despatched from a detachment of the Grand Fleet operating off the Jutland Coast on the morning of the 19th instant carried out two attacks on Zeppelin sheds at Tonder, in Schleswig. All the machines but one reached their objective, and we secured direct hits on a large double shed which was completely destroyed. Two other sheds were hit, but owing to the fierce anti-aircraft fire and the volume of smoke emitted from one, it was impossible to observe whether the destruction was complete.

The attacks were made from a height of 700 to 1,000 feet. Four British aeroplanes have not returned, of which three landed in Danish territory. It is assumed that two Zeppelins were destroyed.

An Eye-Witness' Story.

London, July 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that British airmen daringly attacked the Zeppelin station at Tonder at 4.30 in the morning on July 19. An eye-witness saw three machines bomb air sheds, between twenty and thirty bombs being dropped, of which four hit a great hangar. The walls of the latter, being constructed of stone and steel, were non-inflammable, but the inside was burnt out and two Zeppelins destroyed.

GOOD WORK BY ITALIANS.

London, July 20.
An Italian official message states:—Our detachments at Adamello captured Mount St. Abel and completely re-occupied Cornicavento. The enemy left many dead and numerous prisoners in our hands, besides a large quantity of war material. The enemy attacked west of Hill 1050 in Macedonia. We firmly upheld the thrust, and, counter-attacking, compelled the enemy to retire in disorder.

THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, July 21.
A French Eastern communique states:—The enemy, in the Cerna bend attempted several raids on the Italian positions, but was brilliantly repulsed. The Bulgarians lost heavily.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EX-TSAR NICHOLAS SHOT.

Tragic End of Russia's Late Emperor.

London, July 20.
A Russian official wireless message states that a Central Executive Committee message has been made public from the Ural Regional Council concerning the shooting of the ex-Tsar.

It says that Ekaterinburg was being seriously threatened by the approach of the Czech-Slovaks, and simultaneously a counter-revolutionary conspiracy to wrest the ex-Tsar from the Council's authority was discovered.

The Ural Regional Council therefore decided to shoot the ex-Tsar Nicholas, which decision was carried out on the 16th instant.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

London, July 20.
A Russian official wireless message mentions that there are 224 known cases and 78 suspected cases of cholera at Moscow, and 120 cases at Petrograd.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Japan Decides to Intervene.

London, July 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says it is reported that the Government has decided to intervene in Siberia and that the necessary measures are being taken.

THE AUSTRIAN WAY.

Cold-Blooded Murder of Children.

London, July 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that details of the murder of five school children and six others at Pilsen on the 21st of June have only now become known through an interpellation in the Reichsrath. It appears that a crowd of women and children watching the loading of a bread-wagon for the soda works began to cry:—"We are starving; we also want bread." Suddenly an infantry patrol appeared, and, without order to disperse the crowd or without a single word of warning, fired a volley into the crowd from behind, killing five children between the ages of ten and thirteen and severely wounding four men and two women. One man subsequently died.

MORE RAIDS ON GERMANY.

Works, Docks and Factories Bombed.

London, July 21.
The Air Ministry reports:—Our air squadrons on the night of July 19 bombed chemical works and docks at Mannheim. Fire broke out. The Badische aniline works were also effectively bombed. Two aerodromes were bombed and trains and a road transport were fired on with machine guns. One of our machines did not return. We attacked Offenbourg and Oberdorf on Saturday. We hit an engine shed at the former place. Bombs were observed in factories and on railways at the latter place. Our formations were heavily attacked. We destroyed one hostile machine and drove down two. Three of the machines did not return.

CUNARD LINER TORPEDOED.

Only Five Lives Lost.

London, July 19.
The 13,000-ton Cunard liner Carpathia, outward bound, was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic on the 17th instant. The survivors are being brought in.

Later.

The Carpathia was torpedoed three times. All aboard have been saved except five engine-room officers.

AMERICA'S THANKS.

London, July 19.
President Wilson has sent a message on behalf of Americans expressing thanks for the British Empire celebrations on July 4.

COTTON TRADE PROBLEMS.

London, July 21.
Owing to the operatives' contention that it would mean continuous unemployment for a large number of men, the Cotton Control Board's "playing off" order has been postponed for a fortnight from July 20 for a further consideration of the whole question of part-time in the Lancashire cotton trade. Two thousand workers in Wigan cotton mills have struck owing to a dispute as to whether the recent twenty-five per cent. advance on wages is on the present or pre-war wages basis.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

UNREST IN SHANGHAI.

Pitched Battle Between Chinese and Japanese Mobs.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, July 20.
Last night there was a pitched battle between Chinese and Japanese armed mobs in the Hongkew district of Shanghai. Two were killed and many wounded. The situation is now in hand.

Volunteers Called Out.

Shanghai, July 22.
Three companies of Shanghai Volunteers prevented hostile crowds from clashing on Saturday and Sunday nights. All was quiet this morning.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

ITALIAN AERIAL ACTIVITY.

London, July 18.

An Italian official message states:—On the night of the 16-17th Italian Naval strips and aeroplanes dropped 8,000 kilograms of bombs on military works and the maritime fortress of Pola. Naval aircraft re-bombed Pola on the morning of the 17th, on both occasions with visibly good effect. They also bombed successfully hangars in the Isle of Lagosta, in the middle of the Adriatic. All our machines safely returned.

London, July 19.

An Italian Naval communique states: A large squadron of Italian seaplanes bombed military works and ships at Antivara, seriously damaging them. A British air squadron effectively bombed military works at Cattaro.

NEW MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

London, July 19.

The Press Bureau states:—Sir Worthington Evans (Unionist M.P. for Colchester) has been appointed to succeed Lord Robert Cecil as Minister of Blockade; Lord Robert Cecil is appointed Assistant Foreign Secretary; Major General Seely is appointed Parliamentary Secretary and to act as Deputy Minister of Munitions; The Hon. Waldorf Astor (Unionist M.P. for Plymouth) is appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Minister. Owing to the increasing burdens of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour has expressed a wish that Lord Robert Cecil should take a larger and more responsible part in the work of the Foreign Office.

U. S. NAVAL OFFICERS HONOURED.

London, July 20.

The Press Bureau announces the following awards to American Naval Officers:—C. M. C.; Vice-Admiral Sims; C. M. C.; Rear-Admiral Rodman; C. M. C. Rear-Admiral Strauss.

TORPEDOED.

London, July 19.

The Admiralty states:—The transport Barunga, bound for Australia with unit Australians, was torpedoed and sunk on July 16th. There were no casualties.

A British sloop was torpedoed and sunk on July 16th. No officers were saved and only twelve of the crew.

INDIAN REFORMS.

London, July 18.

Sir Robert Borden, Sir J. G. Ward, Mr. W. F. Massey, and Mr. E. S. Montagu were present at a luncheon by the Indian residents of London to the Indian Representatives to the Imperial Conference. Responding to the toast of "Our Guests" Sir R. Borden said that nobody could look back on the events of the last eighteen months, without feeling how necessary and desirable it had been for the inclusion of India in Imperial gatherings. On behalf of Canada, and indeed of all the Dominions, he wished the people of India "God-speed" in the great advance which lay before them.

(Continued on Page 7.)

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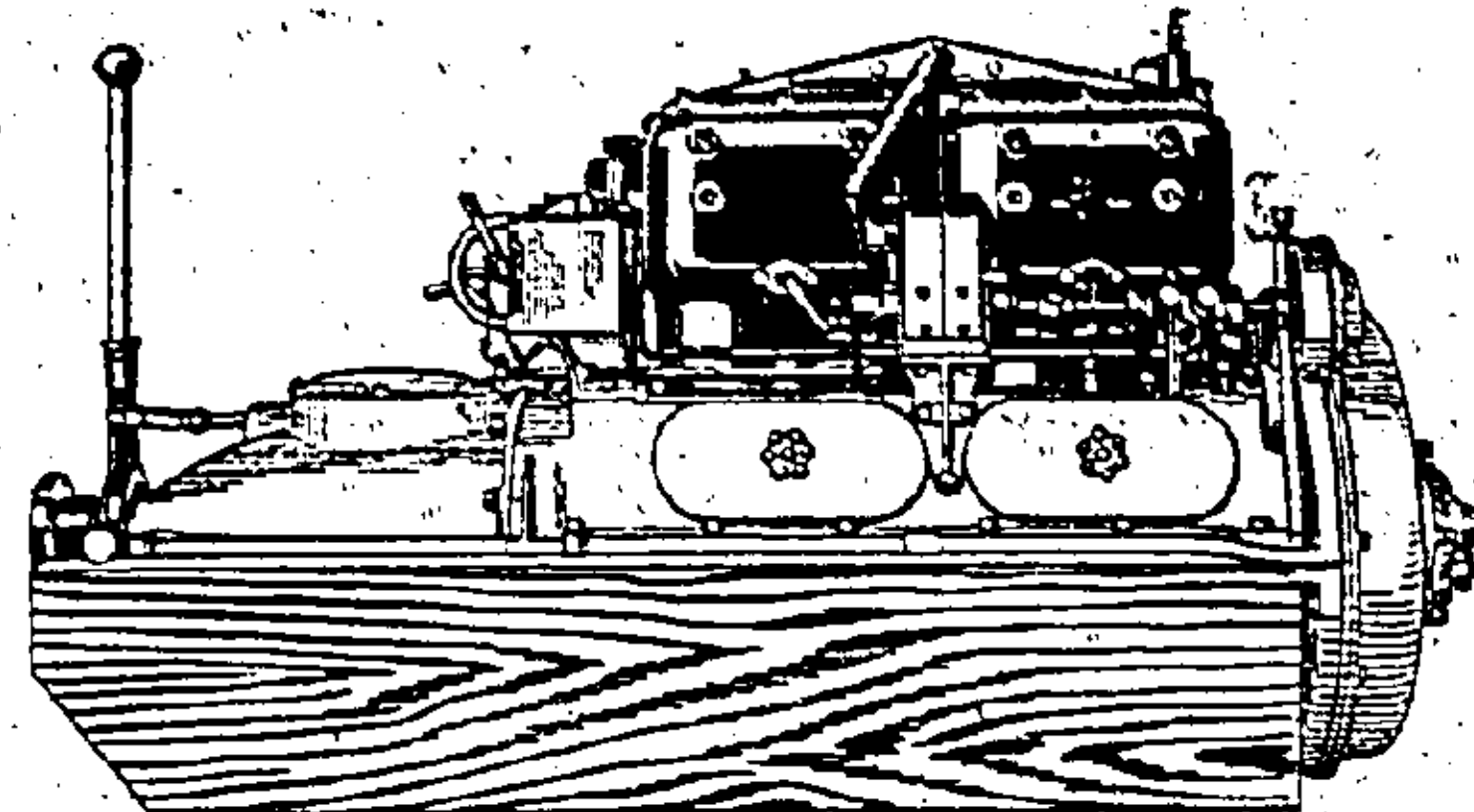
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All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE NEW FRENCH CEMENT, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Standard Suits to Measure. Standard suits to measure from retail tailors are included in the scheme of Sir Charles Sykes, Director of Wool Textile Department. They will be made of strong serge, black or blue, at \$4 12s. 6d. for a jacket suit. The materials will be ready soon. There will be two grades of ready-made standard suits—tweed (grey or brown) at 57s. 6d., serge (black or blue) at \$4 12s. 6d. Small Sweet Shops Protected.

By the Sweetmeats Order, which is designed to protect the small traders, no person whose premises have a rateable value of over \$40 a year will be able to carry on this business after May 31, unless he has applied for registration by the local food committee or after June 30, unless he has received a certificate. In general, the certificate will only be granted to those who in 1916 derived at least 20 per cent. of their gross receipts from the sale of sweets. Hawkers and confectioners are not interfered with, and any automatic machine in use on April 12 may continue.

The South Sea Islands. It seems that the Japanese Government has decided to place under Japanese civil administration the islands in the South Sea formerly belonging to Germany, which have been under Japanese naval occupation since the war. It is announced that Mr. Tetsuka Toshio, Deputy-Governor of Shimon Prefecture, has been appointed Chief of the Provisional Civil Administration at what the Japanese describe as the "newly-occupied territory in the South Seas." Mr. Tetsuka says he will first inspect the islands, and then decide where to establish the Civil Administration Bureau. It will therefore be at least seven or eight months before the Bureau is opened.—Japan Chronicle.

An Espionage Charge. Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, of New York, was recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment on each of three counts of an indictment charging her with violation of the Espionage Act. The Judge announced that the sentences on the three counts would run concurrently, and that the defendant would be subjected to no fine. The Judge overruled a motion for a new trial filed by the attorney for Mrs. Stokes, based on the contention that the Court had failed to distinguish between motive and intent. The Court also overruled a motion for arrest of judgment. The indictment was based on a communication sent to the Kansas City Star announcing that Mrs. Stokes (who is a well-known political worker) was not supporting the war aims of the Government. Socialists denounced the sentence passed as vindictive.

Japan's Police. The disbandment of the samurai furnished Japan with the personnel for a police force which had a high tradition and was remarkably free from corruption. In any circumstances the change of social conditions would have made it difficult to keep up the standard, and the increase in prices has rendered the police service, with its very small pay, entirely uninviting to any but men who look forward to abusing their powers for their own profit. It has become very difficult, indeed, to get men at all, says the Japan Chronicle. It is stated that Mr. Agata, head of the Police Department in the Kobe Prefectural Office, has hit upon an ingenious plan, evidently adapted from the old recruiting-sergeant method. Police inspectors, in the most gorgeous official uniform that can be procured, and wearing swords, are encouraged to go on leave to their native villages at the public expense. There they dazzle the rustics, who straightway aspire to be themselves splendid beings like this. There may not be much harm done by attracting into the army men with an eye for fine clothes, but it hardly seems to be the way to get the most desirable class of recruits for the police. The rustic who finds that he has to support this splendour, together with a small wife and a large family, on about fifteen yen a month, is not likely to be excessively rigid when the means to supplement his official pay is thrust upon him.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fined For Selling Binoculars.

Leslie Barrington Taylor, a cadet in training at Weeton, who holds the D. O. M., was fined \$5 at Northampton, for selling a pair of binoculars and a revolver to Ernest Moss, of Northampton. Moss was fined for making the purchase. Taylor stated that he took the binoculars from a German officer, but had himself purchased the revolver.

German Cattleman Arrested in Ireland.

Recently at the harbour Custom-house of a North of Ireland port, Sergeant Robert Gordon arrested a young man who was endeavouring to join the trawler section of the Navy. He gave his name as Joseph Sullivan, and his address as 14, Portman-street, Glasgow. He said he was born at Glynn, near Lerne. Further, he said he had left Glasgow three months ago, since which time he had been working for a farmer in county Antrim. He stayed the previous night at a hotel, where he registered as a British subject. After his arrest the prisoner admitted that the particulars he had given were wrong; his real name was Carl Ranzoh, and he was a German American. He said he came from Philadelphia to Liverpool in December last as a cattleman on a tramp steamer, and was paid off at Liverpool. His parents were resident in Boston, U.S.A. Later on in the day the prisoner was brought up before the resident magistrate charged with entering the prohibited area, and was remanded in custody for eight days in order that further inquiries might be made.

Persia Annuls Treaty.

The Persian Minister at The Hague has handed the Dutch Foreign Minister a Note, stating he has been instructed by his Government to inform him that the Persian Government has officially declared that it regards as null and void all treaties imposed upon it in recent years, especially the treaty of 1907 between Russia and Great Britain regarding their respective spheres of influence in Persia. Whereas, the Note continues, other treaties may subsequently be revised, this shall not be the case as regards the treaty of 1907, which, together with its appendices, is to remain definitely annulled. Lord Curzon stated in January last in the Lords that the British Government had informed the Persian Government that the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907 was regarded as being in suspense and that Britain would be ready to reconsider the whole matter. He explained that the Convention was not directed against the integrity or independence of Persia, but was intended to put an end to the long standing rivalry of Britain and Russia in that country.

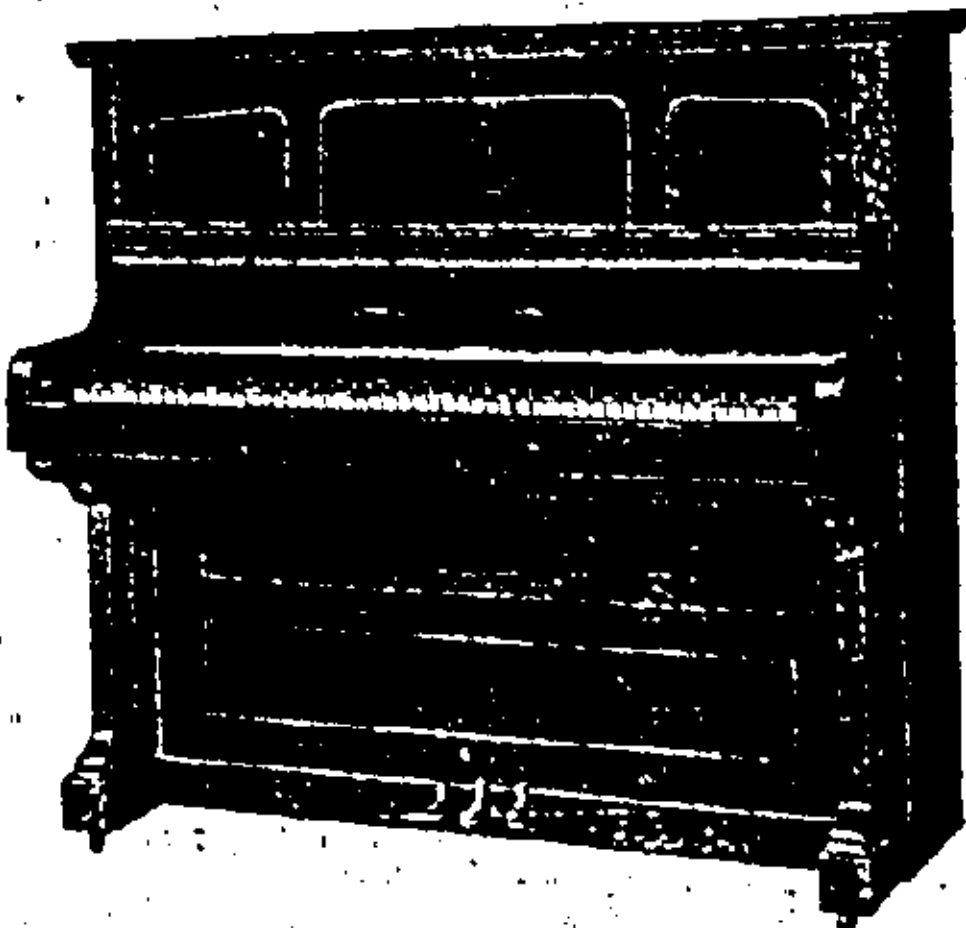
A Stage Romance.

"Bestie" and "Babe," two well-known London music hall artists, and their mother, Mrs. Emily Samuels, were the defendants in an action heard by Mr. Justice Neville in the Chancery Division as to the authorship of three dramatic sketches—the "Pavement Behemoth," "The Little Sagittaria," and "Kitchen Frolies." The plaintiff was Mr. Arthur Kahn, Mrs. Samuels' brother, who sought a declaration that he was the owner of copyright in the three works, and an injunction restraining his niece from performing "Kitchen Frolies" in public. Mr. Jenkins, K.C., said that Mr. Kahn was a Ladgate-hill optician, who had some experience as an actor and theatrical manager. At an early age "Bestie" who was now 22 and "Babe" about 20, developed a talent for dancing and singing, and "Pavement Behemoth" was written by plaintiff to assist them, as the family were in poor circumstances. In 1913 trouble arose. The girls had earned a reputation which entitled them to be "featured" in a cinema play. Mr. Kahn wrote a play, but "Bestie" and "Babe" placed such a high price on their services that the film company refused to produce it. This made Mr. Kahn very angry. Counsel added that the girls were now getting very large salaries—\$200 a week it was stated subsequently. The hearing was adjourned.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Finger Print Expert Retires.

Scotland Yard is losing its finger-print expert by the retirement of Inspector Frederick Hunt, who gave 23 years to the study of anthropometry and had a world-wide reputation as an authority. Inspector Hunt had travelled all over the country instructing officers in the methods and use of the system, and he had himself taken thousands of impressions. The study of so many delicate and complicated impressions had to some extent impaired Mr. Hunt's eyesight.

Liverpool Ship Captain Remanded.

The magistrates in the Belfast Custody Court recently remanded William M'Kinty, captain of the Liverpool steamer Yorkshire, who was charged under the Defence of the Realm Regulations with disobeying orders issued by the Admiralty relative to the navigation of Belfast Lough. Bail was fixed at £100, and one surety of £100. District Inspector Redmond proceeded, and Mr. T. M'Kinty appeared for the accused.

Another Kaiser Story.

"When I see such horrors of war, rendering thousands of

people homeless and converting flourishing stretches of the French country into hideous deserts, the thought is forced upon me. What suffering and misery France might have spared herself and her people if the peace offer of December 12th, 1918, had not been so criminally rejected," said Emperor William while journeying through the devastated Marne region, according to Karl Roemer, war correspondent of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger.

Matrimony and Religion.

At the Nagasaki District Court, on the 28th ultimo, judgment was given in the case arising from the refusal of a Japanese Christian residing at Takashima to sanction the marriage of his daughter with an unbeliever. The Nagasaki Press says the man and his brother, who were charged with illegally entering the house to which the girl had fled and with ill-treating her, were convicted and sentenced to five months' imprisonment, but execution of sentence was postponed two years, so they will be released immediately. A Japanese Roman Catholic priest, who was accused of behaving indecently towards the girl, was acquitted in consequence of the girl having withdrawn her allegations.

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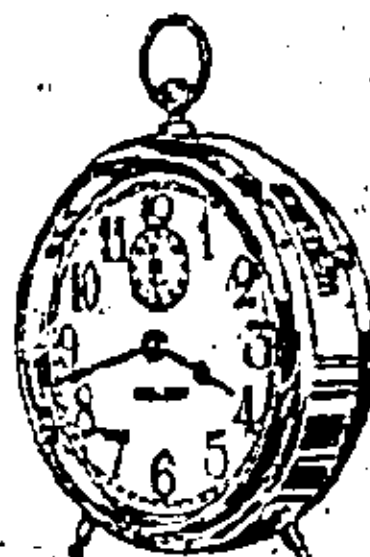
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Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	15.30
	100	4.65
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	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	25	2.35
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Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
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NOTICES.

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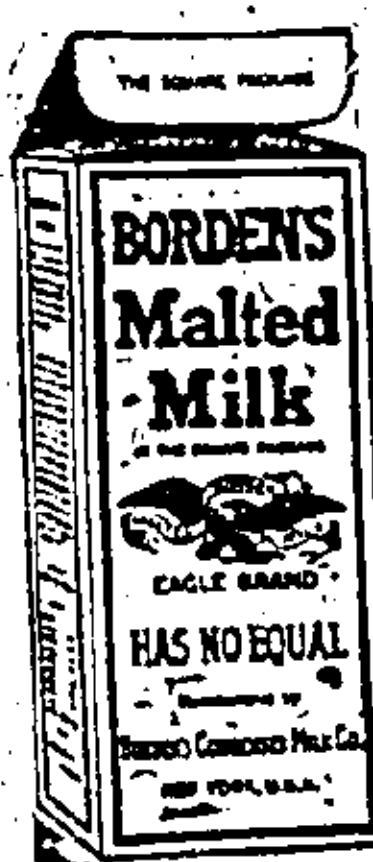
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918.

SAFEGUARDING BRITISH TRADE.

The particulars which we gave in our issue of Saturday regarding the recently-created Imperial Association of Commerce were doubtless read with a considerable degree of interest by British business men in the Colony. This body has been created as a result of the war, and the main idea underlying its establishment is that the interests concerned shall use their combined power with a view to preventing undue encroachment on their legitimate rights by the Government. We all know to what an extent it has been found necessary during the past four years for the Government to exercise control over trading operations. The restrictions imposed have increased as the war has dragged along, and the result has been in many instances to dampen if not to kill business enterprise. Commerce in all its aspects has been grievously hampered through the thousand and one embargoes which have been placed upon it.

Of course, no patriotic man would dream of putting his personal interests before the larger claims of his country, and it has in fairness to be recorded that British business men the world over have very loyally and unselfishly met all the requirements to which they have been expected to conform in these days of war. But in matters of this kind it is possible for a Government to place too heavy a burden on commerce, while there is always the danger that certain measures dictated by the needs of the moment may be perpetuated even after the necessity therefor has disappeared. It is therefore only reasonable that those affected should combine to protect their joint interests and to keep essential viewpoints before the authorities in whose hands so much power is concentrated. That is the aim of the new Association, and if it judiciously fulfils its functions it should secure fair play for business while at the same time proving of value, by its advice, to the Government as well. The chief concern of such a body will of course be to see that all factors hindering trade are only maintained so long as they serve a useful and necessary purpose, and that they shall not be perpetuated and made permanent merely because they have once been brought into play. In the past British trade has, fortunately, been largely free from Government interference; it has been established and developed through the enterprise and initiative of our men of commerce. The human factor has always had full scope and the result has been the building up of a wonderful Empire-wide trade edifice on a foundation far more solid than that of many competing nations whose commerce has been spoon-fed by their particular Governments. For that reason, therefore, the jealousy of British business men to keep secure their hard-won position can readily be understood.

It is realised by all sensible people that the time for lifting many of the restrictions at present in vogue has not come yet; it may be that an even greater degree of control may be necessary in certain directions, but it is only right and just that every opportunity should be given traders to place their views before those who order their ways and to see that interference with legitimate business operations is reduced to the lowest limits possible. By the advancing of expert advice, points such as these can well be covered, and the fact of commercial men having a mouthpiece through which they can speak should result in their representations carrying all the more weight. In Hongkong and the Far East generally, British interests are fairly closely watched by the Chambers of Commerce, but while that is so the advent of such an Association as the one under notice should not be without its interest to local commerce, the representatives of which could do no worse thing than to get into close touch with this new and apparently influential body.

The Allies' Counter-Attack.

The latest news to hand of the fighting on the Western Front amply confirms the splendid tidings contained in the telegrams of yesterday and Saturday to the effect that the tables have been gloriously turned on the enemy by a brilliant counter-attack by the French and the American troops. It would appear that the Germans, or a considerable portion of those engaged in the fight of last week—the importance and the results anticipated from which may be gauged by the fact that it was termed by the German Crown Prince "The Peace Offensive"—had got across the River Marne and were continuing their advance southward when they were attacked. So suddenly was the attack made, so unexpected by the enemy and conducted without the usual artillery bombardment, that the Germans were unable to do anything but make their way northwards as quickly as they possibly could. As the telegrams show, they were practically all driven across the river, and in their retreat they have suffered heavily in men and munitions, while the victorious troops place a conservative estimate upon the number of prisoners which they have taken when they state them to be approximately 20,000.

The Germans' Deathtrap.

The Germans, following their usual practice when they meet with a reverse, are attempting to explain away their defeat, and are doing so much more clumsily than veraciously. The fact is that they have received a severe setback, not only having had a heavy blow inflicted upon them while attempting to carry out their "Peace Offensive," but such a blow as will inspire the Allies to carry the fighting daily to be brought further and further from the banks of the Marne, which seems to be a veritable deathtrap to the Germans' hopes. From the latest news to hand there is abundant evidence to show that the Germans are fully aware that they have received a heavy setback, and they are undoubtedly doing their utmost to recover from the blow but, to all appearance, they are meeting with little success. At various other points on the Western Front, the British troops are continuing their "pin prick" tactics with very considerable success, the latest news being that they have been able to advance their line in the Meuse Sector about 4,000 yards while a further 453 prisoners have fallen to our gallant soldiers' efforts.

Why not War Stamps?

We notice that many letters from Shanghai continue to bear special war stamps by which the Funds of the American Red Cross must substantially benefit. One of these (they apparently cost 25 cents each) states "This stamp pays for one bandage," while the further information is given that the aim of the Society issuing the stamps is to secure two million bandages in this way. In view of the success of efforts of this character, we wonder why it is that the special war stamp has not been made its appearance in Hongkong. If, say, the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund, the Red Cross, or even the General War Charities Committee, were to issue special stamps at ten or twenty cents each, or even less, place them on sale all over the Colony and endeavour to induce the public to use them, every letter they post, the result should be a handsome income during the course of a year. We put forward the suggestion in the hope that it will be found one additional way of assisting deserving war charities.

Clergy from the Working Classes.

That the ministry of the Church of England should be thrown open to the working classes was a remedy for empty churches was the suggestion of the Bishop of Exeter (Lord Rupert Cecil) in a sermon at Cambridge. The ministry, indeed, ought to be open to all classes, and he appealed to the Universities to give their assistance by cheapening education and leaving behind extravagant habits.

DAY BY DAY.

POWER GOES TO THOSE WHO CAN SHOULDERS IT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the German crossing of the Narve.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

Raffle Result.

The result for the cushion at Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., in aid of St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind, was won by Ticket No. 21.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or typhoon near or over the northern Ladrones or Marianas islands, moving W. N. W.

Sanitary Board Coolie Charged.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Sanitary Board coolie was charged with the larceny of a canvas cloth wrapper from the Department and another man was charged with unlawfully receiving the wrapper. Inspector Coyne, of the Department, appeared, and, after an explanation of the facts, his Worship adjourned both cases. Inspector Brown said he wanted time to make enquiries, for a number of pawn tickets were found on the coolie.

A Defendant's Discharge.

Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of hoop iron. It was stated that a looking arrested the man in Yau-mat as he was selling the iron to a machine hawk. The defendant claimed that he had been given the iron in lieu of wages, for he had been working on a steamer loading cargo and their hoops were off some cases. He had not been given a proper opportunity of going out to find the man who had given him the iron, for when he was asked to go the ship had then left. His Worship thought that the iron was part of the cargo, but he discharged the defendant, as he was not taken out to make enquiries at the proper time.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Student's Pathetic Story.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to commit suicide, he told a rather pathetic story.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that the man had only come down to Hongkong two days ago, and did not know anyone here. He engaged a small boat to take him to Yau-mat, and when he was in the middle of the harbour he jumped overboard. The boatman threw him rope and the man took hold of it and was dragged back to the boat. When at the Police Station the man admitted that he tried to commit suicide.

His Worship pointed out that the doctor's certificate showed that the man was drunk, and defendant replied that he got drunk to commit suicide.

The defendant then told a long story to his Worship from which it appeared that he was a student in a school above Canton. In the recent trouble the soldiers were fighting there, and his house had been destroyed and his people scattered. He did not know where they were now. He had a brother who was formerly employed as manager in a shop at Canton, but, on going to look for him, found that the shop had gone bankrupt and was closed. Some people told him that his brother might have gone to Hongkong, and he had come here to find him. As he could not do so, he thought he would commit suicide. He knew nobody at all in Hongkong.

His Worship remanded the defendant for a week, so that enquiries might be made.

AMERICAN WAR EFFORT.

Labour M.P.'s Profoundly Impressed.

The British Labour mission to America has returned to England profoundly impressed with the immensity of the effort which our Allies are making, and with the serious spirit of the people, who are concentrating their whole energies upon defeating the enemy.

"People are apt to dwell too much on the collapse of Russia and to fail to realise the enormous potential force of America," said Mr. Charles Duncan, M.P., secretary of the Workers Union and a member of the mission, in an interview with a representative of the Observer. "The new force, being highly organised, will be worth to us four times that of Russia. No one can make too much of this immense factor we have in America as an Ally, and, as a result of the tour, I feel convinced that, even if we were to drop out of the war, America could carry on and win. Her resources are unlimited, and such are the virility of her people and their immense enthusiasm, that nothing on earth can daunt her earnest spirit."

"Let me give you an illustration of her effort. We visited at Portland a shipyard which six months before was a swamp. To-day there are seven ships on the slipway and three already in the water. Six thousand men are employed there; and the place, thoroughly well organised, is as busy as a hive of bees."

"There has been some criticism because America has not turned out more ships than have yet materialised. It must, however, be borne in mind taking this case as an illustration, that the American people are starting from the bottom. When their effort began they had no organisation in any way comparable to that which existed in England and Scotland for building ships. They are now beginning on very widespread, expansive lines; and, whilst it may be quite true that their present output is not all we might have expected, yet, remembering the elaborate scale on which they are setting to work, it must be obvious that each week that goes past sees an improved and a more effective machine at work and that soon the output will break all records."

"This illustration of the new shipyard at Portland—and it is only one of many like it that we visited—is a fair indication of the manner in which America is buckling to the task. Of the American people themselves, I have the impression that if you were to give them an easy job you would break their hearts. But give them something that is seemingly impossible to do, some task, at any rate, which will enable them to outdo all previous efforts, and they will strain every nerve, every muscle, and every thought to overcome its difficulties. Believe me, there is nothing little, petty, mean, or chattering about America."

"Everything in the United States is on a gigantic scale. The scale is so gigantic, in fact, that it is impossible for the minds of people in England, where we are accustomed to retail production, fully to grasp the possibilities that are within the reach of the American people, or to realise the tremendous forces which are steadily developing behind the Allies, not only in man-power, but in material and in commerce. Once grasp these immense potential resources which America has at her disposal, and you are in a position to gauge the effective fighting force of the nation."

"At all the meetings I addressed I found intense enthusiasm prevailing. To me the spirit of the people seemed very much like that of the people of Wales. They are behind the President to a man. I have never seen in all my experience any man who has so successfully rallied behind him the enormous number of millions of people of a great country in so completely united a fashion as President Woodrow Wilson undoubtedly has. Americans are intensely loyal and passionately patriotic. This was a spirit that surprised and rather startled me. It is very real, and not at all superficial. The American people mean business in everything they have undertaken."

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, 13th July, state:—Of the fortnight which has elapsed since the date of our last issue the former half consisting chiefly of holidays, contributed but little business. During the past week activities have centred chiefly in Docking and Cotton shares, but it is evident that a small demand for Rubbers is springing up.

To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/9; the Dollar rate being 72.75.

Debentures.—Some few quotations were made but no change from prices previously reported is to be recorded.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai: After transactions at \$580, sellers prevailed, but offers at lower rates failed of obtaining shares and the price subsequently rose to \$585 buyers. The Board of Directors advertise a dividend of \$2 3/4 less tax as payable on 12th proximo on account of the six months' working ended 30th June last.

Insurances.—North Chinas are still in request at 125 and Yenching at \$190 with sales at \$195. Far Easterns after registering 22 are asked for a quarter better and probably a half would be paid.

Shipping.—Shells registered a further advance to 141/- cum all. Shanghai Tugs, "Ordinaries" are wanted at 22 and "Preferences" at 38.

Docks and Engineerings.—Shanghai have been a steadily advancing market showing a rise from 119½ to 134. The Annual Meeting is advertised for 26th instant, when the Directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of Tls. 14 putting Tls. 240,000 to Special Reserve, Tls. 70,600 to Depreciation Fund, and carrying forward Tls. 70,742.72. New Engineerings have also appreciated, advancing from 19 to 22.

Land and Hotels.—Anglo-French fail of sellers at 72½. Land Investments are wanted at 70½ and could probably be obtained at 71. An interim dividend of 5 per cent has been declared for payment on 29th instant. Hotels. The demand still exists at \$12.

Cotton Mills.—Sales in transit up-country are still paying \$12 a piece to the brigades forming the twin armies of those who Have Power and Place and those who Want it; yesterday we celebrated the anniversary of the Restoration to China of the Republican form of Government. While a little more business is being transacted in the Yarn market prices are by no means satisfactory nor prospects for the next three months bright. Some writers forecast the almost immediate application of the revised Customs Tariff which will operate favourably for local mills, but as the Commission has during the last six months achieved little more than dining and being photographed twice together this benefit may only be looked for in the far future. International Cotton (in Lq). The first Liquidator's dividend of Tls. 200 is advertised as payable on 11th instant. Orientals. At the meeting which took place yesterday the accounts after a long and lucid explanation by the Chairman were passed unanimously.

Rubbers.—I would seem that the long trail downwards has reached its lowest point, but prices offered are so small that business is impossible from lack of sellers.

Miscellaneous.—Oultys are wanted at 10½ and Construction at 64½. Gas are wanted at 23½ and Telephones have advanced to 78½ buyers. Waterworks: The Directors advertise an interim dividend of \$1, payable, at the rate of 4/8 to the Tael on 25th instant.

That they have a keen business instinct all the world knows, and this instinct they are applying now to patriotic and loyal efforts just as eagerly as they applied it formerly to purely commercial undertakings. They are most thoroughly alive to the gravity and the vital importance of the issue to the nation; and everything they have hitherto done will by their present war effort be completely surpassed."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The psychology of scarce, prices, runs and crises is a subject that many of us would like to see explained in an authoritative article. The shortage of silver in Ireland represents one of the most curious scenes of the war, and one would like to know how it started. It seems to have happened almost in a moment. Hoarding began, however, some months ago in the rural parts of the south and west, where superstition is almost as rife as ever, and ignorance about the war incredible. Small farmers started cashing notes, and the peasantry took to hiding shillings and pence in the chimneys. The panic spread swiftly, and almost everywhere in Ireland, now save in canny Ulster, silver is as scarce as may be.

Glistening eyes in the great congregation that gathered in the Baptists' "Westminster Abbey" recently in memory of Mr. James Pascall, told how rich a harvest the gentle knight of industry had gathered from the seeds of kindness scattered on the stony ground of Southwark. Eighty years of the side of the angels, and much of it on the shady side of Walworth's cramped streets, which he brightened with his smile, had given lives of benediction to the strong, helpful face. His bereaved family of a thousand employees has no doubt that Mr. Pascall had solved the Capital and Labour problem by the rules of the Sermon on the Mount, construed into the English of to-day.

Extract from a letter from a quiet sector: There's plenty of variety in life at present. We dine one day on chicken and champagne and the next on biccuit and water. The billet we are in was originally a school of theatricals. I sent a corporal and some men to clean it up, and after a while went to see how things were looking. They hadn't got any further than dressing themselves up in all the clothes they could find. Next day, the pioneer man was dabbling about his work wearing huge spectacles and a top hat and carrying a headman's axe.

"They order these things better in France." The French military authorities paid a handsome compliment to the British and American correspondents who have been attached to the French army continuously for the last 20 months by conferring upon each of them the Legion of Honour. The happy way in which the honour was conferred pleased the recipients almost as much as the honour itself. They were taken to the General Headquarters, and, in the presence of the high officers of the British and American Military Missions and the Chiefs of the French Intelligence Department, General Petain's Chief of Staff pinned on the crosses, giving each the accolade on both cheeks, and making a brief speech, in which he paid a tribute to the correspondents, and winning up with the words, "I speak as a soldier to soldiers."

The "Vers Libre" is so little modern that it should lose its only claim to the favour of Americans at Chicago and their imitators in London. It was practised as irresponsibly as anyone could desire in the sixties by an actress whose book of poems, called, "Infelicia," I possess (writes a correspondent). Mr. Locker Lamson, in his autobiographical "Confessions," says this beautifully got-up little volume was "introduced to the public by Dickens." There was no such introduction. Dickens wrote a simple courteous note of acknowledgment for the presentation, and the author, Adah Isaacs Menken, had the note photographed, in miniature, and bound with all subsequent copies of "Infelicia."

Mr. Long and Mr. Short are to have charge of the "Home Rule Bill" in the Commons. There are who deem it human skill. May safely pilot such a Bill; But sure, when Long and Short agree, A perfect measure we shall see.

ENEMY PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

Governor General of Philippines Resigns Post.

Because of inability to reconcile differences of opinion between himself and Mr. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian at Washington, with regard to the conduct of the affairs of the local office in administering alien property in the Philippines, Governor General Harrison has sent from Baguio a cablegram tendering his resignation as Philippine representative of the custodian, and adding a request that the resignation be made effective immediately, says the Manila Bulletin.

The exact nature of the differences which have arisen between the Governor General and Mr. Palmer could not be learned as officials who are in a position to know something of the matter decline to make any comments in the absence of the chief executive, but it is understood that Mr. Harrison has had rather definite ideas as to how the alien enemy property here should be disposed of so as to give the greatest benefit to the islands, and that his views in this connection have not been shared by Mr. Palmer.

For some time past there have been rumours of protests made at Washington regarding the policy here in allowing men who acted as receivers for some of the German firms, to bid when they were disposed of, and while the policy here was undoubtedly approved by the Governor General in his capacity as agent for Mr. Palmer, there is really nothing tangible to indicate that this was a point in contention.

Mr. Harrison remains as managing director for the property custodian until his resignation is accepted, and at present there are no indications as to the identity of his successor. Since his appointment, the governor has not been in active charge of the custodian's office here, his duties in this connection having been delegated by him to his brother, Mr. Archibald Harrison. When a new director is appointed the latter's connection with the office will also undoubtedly cease.

The official statement with regard to Mr. Harrison's resignation, issued at his office in the Ayuntamiento is as follows:—

"The Governor General has cabled to the alien property custodian in Washington his resignation as managing director for the Philippine Islands of the alien property custodian. The Governor General felt constrained to take the action in view of inability to reconcile differences of opinion between the alien property custodian and himself as to matters of policy in connection with the administration of alien property in the Philippine Islands. The more important work in connection with the Governor General's duties as managing director for the Philippines of the alien property custodian have already been accomplished, and in view of the above mentioned differences of opinion as to matters of policy, he felt that his resignation would relieve the alien property custodian of any embarrassment in working out details in the future."

"The Governor General's position as managing director for the Philippine Islands of the alien property custodian was entirely separate and distinct from his duties as Governor General of the islands."

Fight with German Prisoners.

Three escaped German prisoners were seen by P. O. Jordan in the little village of Burghfield, Berks. He went up to the men and caught hold of one by the throat. The other Germans came to their comrade's rescue and Jordan was knocked down, and the trio made their escape. P. O. Jordan, assisted by special constables, recaptured the Germans, who were found hiding in a spinney. Jordan was formerly in the Life Guards, and had been wounded in the head by shrapnel.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Cases Resumed This Morning.

The Criminal Sessions were continued this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) when four Chinese were indicted on a charge of armed robbery on a junk at Tai Long, on June 2 last and with stealing 42 bags of rice, a quantity of kerosene oil, bags of peas, wood oil, and clothing from the master of the junk.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. A. L. Alves, F. X. da Silva, W. F. Stone, A. K. Rahman, M. Baptista, L. Hyndman and A. U. Abbas. Mr. G. H. Wakman (Crown Solicitor), prosecuting, said that the robbery took place at Tai Long, Mire Bay. The complainant, master of a junk, was sailing from Hongkong to a place in Chinese territory when he was hailed by the four prisoners who were in another boat. They pointed a rifle at him and he was compelled to stop. The men boarded his junk and threatened the master and crew with knives and revolvers, afterwards driving them down below and fastening them up. The robbers then sailed the junk to another place in Chinese territory and after unloading it they released the crew and went away. Nothing else happened until June 27, when a folk of the master, whose junk was lying in Shaokwan harbour, told his master that he had seen two of the robbers on a boat. The police were informed and the four men in the dock were arrested.

The jury found the prisoners guilty and his Lordship, after severely admonishing the men, sentenced each to seven years' hard labour and ten strokes with the "cat".

Wood Road Robbery.

Mr. Justice Gompertz, sitting in Criminal Sessions, passed sentence on the remaining four men charged in connection with the Wood Road robbery. The first prisoner was sent to prison for five years and was ordered to receive 12 strokes of the birch, the second and third to five years and 10 strokes of the "cat," while the fourth, who it was stated was medically unfit and could not therefore receive corporal punishment, was sent to prison for six years.

Defrauded a Woman.

In connection with the case which was before the Painsie Judge on Friday, in which Lo Ho-rang was charged with forging a mortgage, and also with soliciting a forged document, His Lordship passed sentence of three years' hard labour.

ANÆMIA MEANS THIN BLOOD.

Correct it in the Early Stages.

In no disease is delay or neglect more dangerous than in anæmia, or poverty of the blood. It is common in young girls, and in persons who are overworked or run down by the heat. Anæmia makes its approach in a stealthy manner that it is often well developed before its presence is recognised, and yet pale lips and cheeks, dark lines round the eyes, and a feeling of exhaustion on rising in the morning or after any light exertion, should give a clear warning to victims.

But taken in time there is a specific, a tonic medicine, which increases the number of red blood corpuscles, thus enabling the blood to carry the life-giving oxygen to all the tissues of the body. Dr. Williams' pink pills have had untold success in the treatment of this stubborn disease because of this wonderful property. The correction of anæmic conditions by Dr. Williams' pink pills is as certain as anything in medical science.

If you are suffering from impoverished blood you cannot afford to wait another day before giving Dr. Williams' pink pills a thorough trial. Go to any druggist and obtain a supply, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (8/- for 6) to the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

Free. A postcard request to the above address will bring you a free copy of a helpful Health Guide.

U.S. SHIPPING CONTRACTS.

Work for Japan and China.

Washington, July 16.—The United States Shipping Board has announced that contracts for 30 additional steel cargo ships have been let to Japanese yards. Contracts for 20 transports have been let to a yard on the Pacific coast.

The Japanese contracts will be divided among 13 companies, five going to Kawasaki or Kobe. The intention is to invite America's allies to become participants in the shipbuilding programme not only for the purpose of defeating the common enemy but also for providing an exchange of raw materials and manufactures after the war.

Brazil has asked for wooden ships plans explaining that the country is desirous to undertake the building of a merchant marine for the Brazilian flag. The plans were furnished promptly.

Chinese To Build Four.

Washington, July 16.—China is added to the list of nations building ships to defeat Germany. The United States Shipping Board has awarded a Chinese Government yard at Shanghai contracts for building four cargo vessels of ten thousand tons each. China took options for building eighty one thousand ton vessels additional. The programme involves the expenditure of 30 million dollars.

Approximately 35 thousand tons of steel is to be shipped from the United States, for engines and other equipment to be built in China. Deliveries are to begin six months after the steel is received. Officials regard the contracts as destined to further cement the cordial feeling between the United States and China.

China is eager to take a greater part in the war, having felt the weight of German tyranny in Germany's effort expended in the Far East.

Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, said he found China splendidly equipped. The Chinese Government yard ranks as one of the most efficient in work.

SANITARY BOARD.

For to-morrow's meeting of the Sanitary Board the orders of the day include the following:—

Proposed changes in the draft estimates for 1-19.

Correspondence relative to the changes of the Sanitary staff during Inspector Wiche's leave.

Correspondence relative to the licensing of ice-cream vendors.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

G.  R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 29th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Eight Lots of Crown Land at Aberdeen, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Use of Lot
No.					
1	Abelton	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	£100	Residential
2	Abelton	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	£100	Residential
3	Abelton	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	£100	Residential
4	Abelton	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	£100	Residential
5	Abelton	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	£100	Residential
6	Abelton	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	£100	Residential
7	Abelton	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	£100	Residential
8	Abelton	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	£100	Residential
9	Abelton	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	£100	Residential
10	Abelton	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	£100	Residential

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned

or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

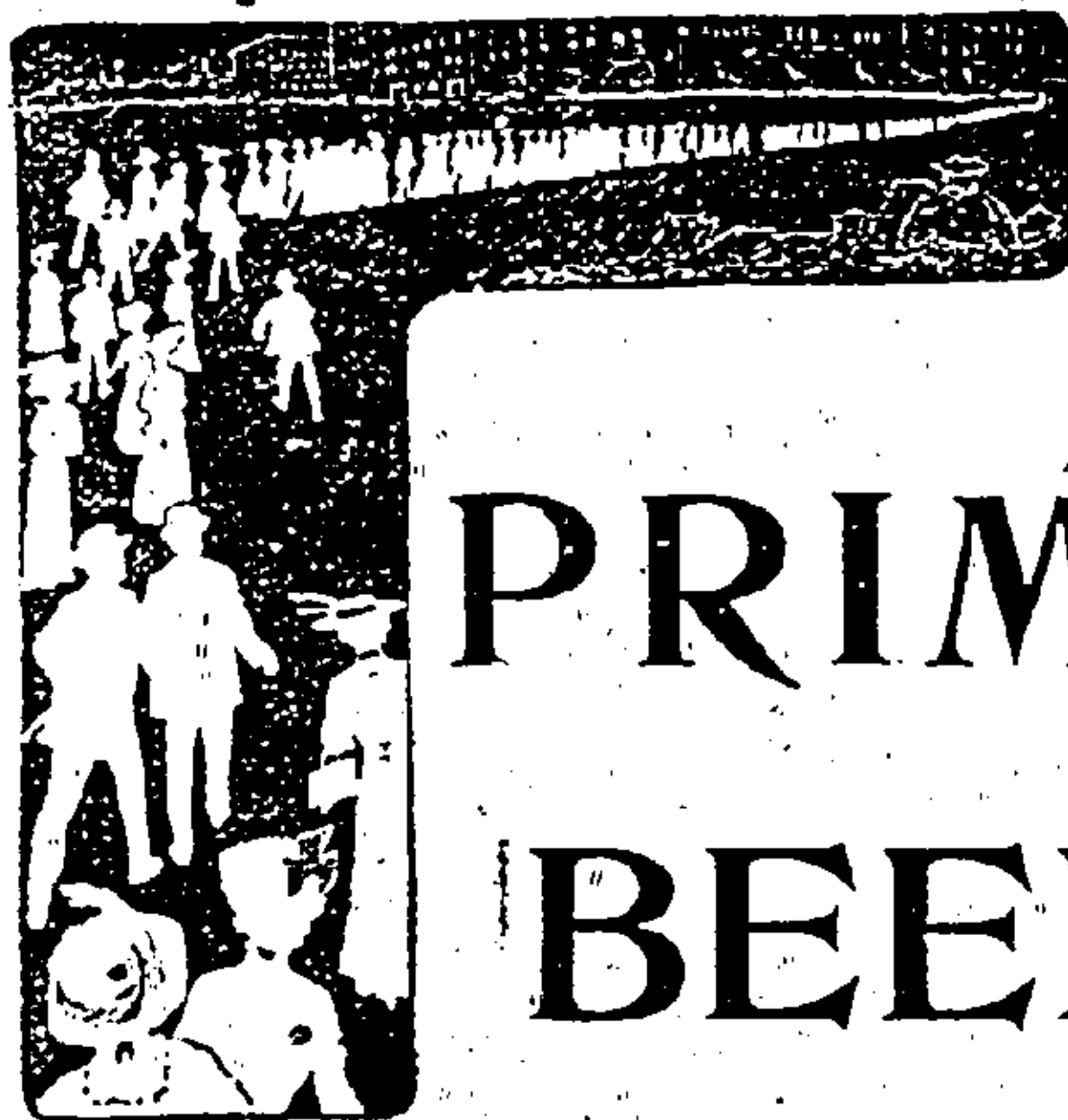
NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

VISITING THE HOME OF



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STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

For all those to whom the Springtime of Life or its memories gives pleasure. For all those whom a work-a-day world has not deprived of a love for good clean Romance. For all those who love Beauty, whether in Woman or Nature.

RUNAWAY ROMANY

has a message!

This beautiful 5-part gypsy drama is the first of a new series entitled the "Faire Specials" and the management of the Victoria Theatre intend that the work shall cover everything in connection with its production. Special arrangements are being made for the comfort of patrons and a special musical programme has been arranged for the occasion, which will be interpreted by Lance Corporal Meo and the well known quartette from the 25th Middlesex Regt.

There will be no increase in prices.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

July, 23rd and 24th.

NOTICE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS.

AMERICAN citizens resident in the consular district of Hongkong are herewith advised of the fact that the Department of State is desirous of calling in all expired and invalid passports. All American citizens possessing passports of this nature are, accordingly, requested to bring the same as soon as possible to the undersigned. Americans whose place of residence makes it inconvenient for them to come to the Consulate General in person may send their old passports to the undersigned by registered mail.

Persons desiring to retain their passports as souvenirs may do so after they have turned them in the undersigned for cancellation.

American citizens are, furthermore, urgently required to keep their unexpired and valid passports under lock and key and are herewith advised that they will be held accountable for the loss of such passports.

A. E. CARLETON.

American Consul in charge.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1918.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship "KAWACHI MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 28th July, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents
Hongkong, 21st July, 1918.

ATHLETIC SHOES.

SHOES

\$3.75

per pair.



BOOTS

\$5.00

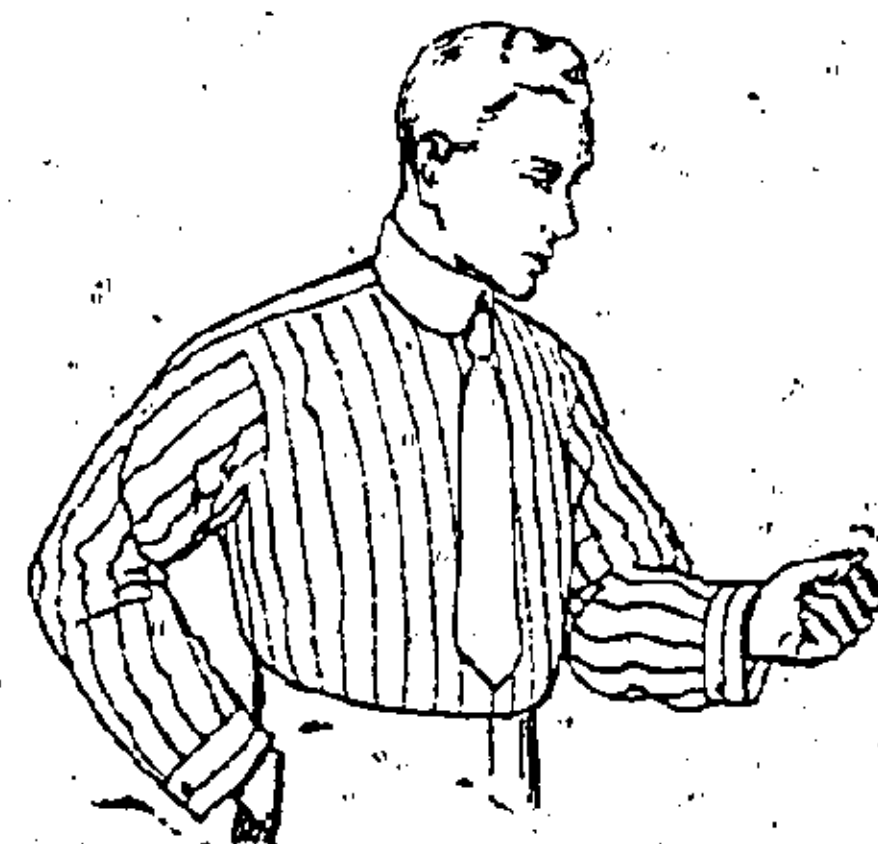
per pair.

Made of soft White Duck with Vulcanized Rubber soles. Light in weight and durable. An attractive and comfortable Shoe for Tennis, Yachting, Launch Parties and Seashore wear.

MACKINTOSH

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
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Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346



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This HIGH-CLASS make of SHIRTS and PYJAMAS not only combines the BEST MATERIALS, GOOD CUT and WORKMANSHIP (thus ensuring perfect comfort), they are ALL BRITISH.

NEW TROPICAL MODELS

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16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$11.00

" " Bottle. \$1.00

AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,

TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO., LD.
SHIPPING DEPT.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of
all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

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40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU
SAIGON.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS
KHANH HOI SAIGON.

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Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE. REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE.
IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
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via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
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"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	10,000	26th July, 1918.
Orange	8,000	9th Aug.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE
Agents.

NOTICE.

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
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KAWABE, SHIMIZU, KAWAMURA, SAKI,
and OYUBARI COAL MINES.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

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MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK,
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TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
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Cable Address:
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Codes:—A.L.B.C. 3TH ED.,
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AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
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No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG and
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby informed that
all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd
instant, at 5 P.M. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will be
examined. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1918.

YESTERDAY'S

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

ENEMY OFFENSIVE FAILS.

Tables Turned on the Germans.

London, July 19.

The counter-offensive succeeded
extremely well and the situation is
regarded as extremely promising.
The absence of artillery preparation
rendered the action a complete sur-
prise. The enemy artillery reaction
was very weak whereas the French
counter-battery work was most ef-
fective. A noteworthy fact is that
the French accomplished a great
deal more than was achieved by the
German drive on both sides of
Rheims. The length of the front is
practically the same, while the
French advanced in six hours prac-
tically double the distance that the
Germans covered in three days. So
far as is at present known, the junction
of the line from Soissons to
Quiche-le-Chateau, and also that
from Soissons towards Fismes is
under direct observation of fire from
the new French position on the Crise
Ravine. Those two lines are the
only ones by which the Germans in
the Soissons-Rheims salient can be
supplied, and if the French position
can be maintained the German situa-
tion there will be extraordinarily
difficult. Possibly, however, the
Germans may have succeeded in
otherwise linking up the lines. The
French counter-attack may be re-
garded as one of the most brilliant
pieces of work in the war. They
obtained most important strategic
positions and the advance has ended
the German offensive. Rheims is
now considered comparatively
safe. The French reached all their
first objectives. They lost some
ground in local scrapping south of
the Marne, but are still within ef-
fective range of the German
bridges, though possibly they have
lost direct observation. The Allies
regained ground further east in a
good many sectors, especially west
of Meuse.

Amsterdam, July 19.

There is considerable German ac-
tivity in Flanders. A thousand
young recruits and over 200 aviators
have been sent to the front and much
repaired war material is being
transported to the south.

Washington, July 19.

Mr. Baker, Secretary for War,
says the Americans co-operated with
the French both as complete Divi-
sions and battalions in French Divi-
sions.

New York, July 19.

The brokers on the Stock Exchan-
ge cheered the Allied success on the
Western Front and prices rose. The
Mayor gave an order that the City
Hall bells should ring for 15 minutes
in the afternoon in celebration of the
victorious Allied advance.

London, July 19.

A French communiqué states:—
After breaking the German offensive
on the fronts in Champagne and
Montagne-de-Rheims on the 15th,
16th and 17th, the French, in con-
junction with American troops on the
18th, advanced an attack on the
German positions between the Aisne
and the Marne on a front of 45
kilometres. Starting from the front
of Ambly, Longpont, Troesnes
and Bourches, we considerably ad-
vanced into the enemy's lines and
reached the plateau commanding
Soissons on the south-west and the
region of Chaudin. Violent fighting
is going on between Villers Helong
and Normy-sur-Ouq. The troops
south of the Ourcq passed the gen-
eral line of Mariez-St. Genevieve-
Hautvillers-Belleau. Over 20 vil-
lages were re-captured and several
thousands of prisoners and im-
portant booty taken. There is nothing
important to report elsewhere.

Aviators participated very bril-
liantly in the battle of the 16th and
17th. Bombing machines on the
16th ceaselessly attacked the Marne
bridges. The Germans debouching
on the northern and southern banks
were machine-gunned and bombed.
They lost heavily and were frequent-
ly scattered. The bridge thrown in
front of Dormans was flooded with
projectiles and collapsed, and con-
voys crossing were engulfed. Two-
one tons of explosive were dropped
during the day, and 14 tons at
night on the enemy rear. There
were explosions and fires, and much
damage was observed. There were
numerous air fights. Twenty-nine
German machines were brought
down or disabled. Five balloons
were set on fire. In spite of a gale
and torrential showers on the 17th,
good results were obtained. Twelve
German machines and four balloons
were brought down or destroyed.
Six tons of explosives were employ-
ed in attacks on the Marne cross-
ings.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

ENEMY OFFENSIVE FAILS.

London, July 19.

An American communiqué states:
American troops, co-operating with
the French between the Aisne and
the Marne, penetrated the enemy
lines to a depth of several miles,
capturing many prisoners and guns.
Reuter's correspondent at Ameri-
can Headquarters, telegraphing at
6 in the evening of Thursday, says:
—Large numbers of American
"storm troops" co-operated with the
French in the powerful offensive this
morning. Numerous Tanks partici-
pated. The Americans went over
the top with a yell, without artillery
preparation. The Germans mostly
resisted feebly. Here and there
stubborn fighters were quickly van-
quished by American bayonets. The
enemy everywhere was completely
surprised. The attack was most
successful in the region of Soissons,
where the final objectives were pass-
ed. The whole operation is at pre-
sent more successful even than was
expected. Many guns have been
captured. They included eighteen
from one town. The whole of the
German left flank is menaced. The
enemy must bring up troops from
the Marne front or leave them in
danger. The Americans, trained to
the last notch, behaved like veter-
ans. Nothing stopped them. There
was the closest co-operation between
the artillery and infantry. Light
and many heavy guns were moved
up and very swiftly deluged with
shells the enemy forces retreating
or in reserve. The Tanks did all
that was expected of them, preced-
ing and accompanying the infantry
and clearing many places that es-
caped the artillery. Hastily organ-
ized enemy counter-attacks here and
there were all broken up. Resis-
tance was most stubborn east of
Chaudin. Fighting is likely to be-
come heavier as the German re-
serves arrive.

Reuter's correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing at 7
o'clock on the evening of Thursday,
says:—The Germans were so com-
pletely surprised that officers were
captured and able men taken, while
cutting rye in the fields behind the
first lines. Heavy thunderstorms
and violent rain last night enabled
the "storm troops" to take up posi-
tions unobserved and this may ac-
count for the enemy's lack of vigi-
lance. Numerous prisoners were
taken during the first hour. The
French advanced most dashingly. A
battalion crossed the river at Sav-
eres waist deep, singing. So far
the operation may be judged to be a
big diversion on the flank of the
enemy salient between the Aisne
and the Marne with a view to arrest-
ing his offensive towards Epernay,
and Montagne de Rheims. It is the
first time since March 21st that the
Allied Command has taken the
initiative on such a scale, doubtless
owing to the wearing down of the
enemy and the arrival of the Ameri-
cans.

London, July 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Ameri-
can Headquarters, telegraphing at
8.30 last evening, says:—After pass-
ing this morning's third objective
the Americans and French south of
Soissons launched a second attack
at noon, which swept on so fast that
cavalry was thrown in late in the
afternoon. All the Headquarters
staffs were to-night well inside the
territory captured this morning.
The Americans south of Soissons up
to noon had counted 2,500 prisoners.
Fifty guns were captured and im-
mense material, including a number
of aeroplanes which the enemy were
unable to remove. Many of the
prisoners have not been counted.
The Americans north of Chateau
Thierry captured more prisoners
and an equal quantity of material.
The attack progressed so far that
the enemy in the vicinity of Chateau
Thierry is in a risky position. Ameri-
can troops are most elated. They
received the very warm thanks of
the French Commander. The at-
tack in the afternoon was even more
dashing than that of the morning.
Only here and there did badly fright-
ened Germans attempt to stand,
and the Americans rushed these with
revolver, rifle and bayonet.

London, July 19.

The news of the splendid counter-
offensive has spread most rapidly.
The Parisians are overjoyed. The
general opinion is that the Germans
have shot their last bolt.
The stocks with which General-
issimo Pichon so swiftly transformed
the battle position is welcomed by
the newspapers as equally surprising
and brilliant in its results. It is
perhaps the most cheering to the

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

ENEMY OFFENSIVE FAILS.

Albion since 1914. Even those most
optimistic on Tuesday when the ex-
tent of the German defeat east of
Rheims was known were hardly pre-
pared for the dramatic speed with
which Generalissimo Foch's strategy
developed. Experts compare it
with the battle of the Ourcq in Sep-
tember, 1914 by which General Man-
oury prepared the way to the great
victory on the Marne. None of the
previously brilliant episodes of the
war have given such solid ground
for confidence as this double opera-
tion of defence and attack. Never-
theless, a warning is uttered against
over-sanguine anticipations. It is
pointed out that the enemy is cer-
tain to violently react against the
menace to his whole position on the
Marne, and Generalissimo Foch,
now that he has reached the enemy
communications, may be content to
hold the territory won without at-
tempting to push the advantage
further.

Reuter's correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing at 11
o'clock on the evening of Thursday,
says:—The importance of to-day's
success has become hourly clearer.
On the left wing our troops captured
the high plateau overlooking
Soissons from the south west, and
cut, or have under fire, the Sois-
sons-Thierry highway, which is the
main feeder of the enemy front on
the Chateau Thierry sector. Sois-
sons-Villers Coterets railway is also
cut. At several points infiltration
movements were effected by cavalry
riding through gaps in the enemy's
retreating line, establishing them-
selves in villages further ahead. The
haul of men and guns is the largest
the Allies have made on any
one day since the battle of
Malmaison in October. The cut-
ting of the railway prevents
effective co-operation by the Ger-
mans north and south of the Aisne.
It is going to be a serious problem
for the Germans to remain on this
salient. Another important factor is
the Crown Prince's remaining re-
serves. They must be gradually
absorbed in the adjustment of their
line, which will be necessary if the
French retain the gains. However,
the situation for the Allies is not
free from anxiety. The Crown
Prince Rupprecht still possesses for-
midable reserves, which cannot long
remain inactive against the British.

It is now definitely ascertained that
not more than 30 Divisions were
used in the German offensive, 23 of
which were drawn from the general
reserve. The Germans yesterday re-
captured Prunay.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—We drove off raiders
in the Villers Bretonneux and Mer-
lancourt sectors. We successfully
raided in the neighbourhoods of Bu-
quoy, Wilverval and Loere, securing
prisoners.
The Commander of the counter-
offensive is General Mangin. He
fought with General Gouraud in
several Colonial campaigns, and was
responsible for the re-capture of
Douaumont in 1916. It was he who
arrested the German tide near Mont-
didier after the falling back of the
British, while recently he commanded
the big counter-attack at Belleau,
which pulled up the enemy's thrust
towards Compeigne.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

ENEMY OFFENSIVE FAILS.

A French communiqué states:—
Between the Aisne and the Marne,
overcoming the resistance of the
enemy, who had brought up fresh
reserves, we last evening advanced
appreciably and took more prisoners.
The battle continues bitterly. West
of Rheims we delivered living at-
tacks yesterday. South of the
Marne we have retaken Mon Voisin
and have thrown back the enemy
to the eastern outskirts of Oeuilly.
North of the river we progressed in
Bois-du-Ros and Bois-du-Couston,
between La Poterie and Poincy,
and carried our lines a kilometre to
the west of that point. Farther
north the Italians carried the Adre-
Mill and captured ground in the
region of Bouilly. We took over 400
prisoners and captured guns and 30
machine-guns in these actions. Be-
tween Montdidier, Noyon and
Wavre, we took 100 prisoners in
raids.

The French have captured 45
guns and 16,000 prisoners.

London, July 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—The Scottish troops cap-
tured Meteren village, gaining all
their objectives and taking over 300
prisoners and a number of machine
guns. Under cover of this operation
the Australians advanced their line
to a short distance southward of
Meteren, taking over 50 prisoners,
and ten machine-guns. We also
captured a few prisoners in raid-
and patrol encounters in the Niepp
Forest sector.

A wireless German official report
states:—Between the Aisne and the
Marne the French penetrated by a
surprise attack our front lines at
isolated points and pressed us back.
We defeated French attacks to the
south-west of Soissons to Neuilly.
Strong enemy partial attacks against
our new lines on the whole front
broke down. Enemy attacks to the
south-east of Marcell and Roi Wood,
astride Poursy, failed. We have
taken 20,000 prisoners since July
15th.

A later German official report
states: A fresh French attempt to
break through between the Aisne
and the Marne failed.

Malmouren, July 19.

The Assembly cheered the favour-
able news from France, and also the
King.

London, July 20.
Authoritative quarters in London
advise caution in predicting the
course of events on the Western
Front. Undoubtedly the German at-
tack on July 15th was intended to
bring off a great strategic success,
but as this has not materialised, it
is not improbable that they will uti-
lise a large number of Divisions, still
in reserve, to deliver an even more
powerful blow elsewhere.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports: The Yorkshire successfully
raided south-eastward of Robecq,
prisoning thirty.
The Admiralty announces that be-
tween the 11th and 17th July air-
force units, co-operating with the
Navy, bombed and machine-gunned
enemy destroyers off the Flanders
coast, directly hitting a destroyer.
On one of these occasions five enemy
seaplanes approached, but immedi-
ately withdrew. Enemy aircraft
have been active and attacked our
bombers. We destroyed three aéro-

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

ENEMY OFFENSIVE FAILS.

planes and drove down four. Two
British are missing and two crashed
after a collision. Our bombers
hindered the enemy attempt to
salvage the destroyer recently sunk off
Zeebrugge.

London, July 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, says:—We
bombed many targets, including
dumps at Armentieres and Meri-
court, the railway stations of Ro-
siers and Bray, and the docks of
Bruges and Ostend. We brought
down nine aeroplanes. Seven Brit-
ish machines are missing. Our
night-fliers dropped eight tons of
bombs on the Mons-Valeciennes
Railway, also six tons on the Court-
rai, Sedan and Hille railways. Two
aeroplanes did not return.

The Air Ministry reports:—On
the night of the 18th we bombed the
Benz works at Mannheim, where a
fire broke out, the railway station at
Seidelburg, the blast furnaces of
Burbach and Wadgassen and also
an aerodrome. Two trains were
hit by bombs, brought to a standstill
and machine-gunned. We attacked
a powder factory at Oberndorf on
the 19th. Bursts were observed on
the buildings. All our machines
returned.

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Cargo from Europe and inter-
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average bond of 50% is to be paid
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Inspection of damaged cargo
will take place at the Hongkong
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on the 24th July, at 11 A.M. when
all consignees are requested to
attend.

F. RADAMELLE,

Agent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The ss. CHINA, Voy. 14 Home, arrived
at San Francisco on Wednesday, July
17th, 1918.

TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd July to 28th July.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 22	2.15	6.15	Mon. 22	2.15	6.15
Tue. 23	2.15	6.15	Tue. 23	2.15	6.15
Wed. 24	2.15	6.15	Wed. 24	2.15	6.15
Thurs. 25	2.15	6.15	Thurs. 25	2.15	6.15
Fri. 26	2.15	6.15	Fri. 26	2.15	6.15
Sat. 27	2.15	6.15	Sat. 27	2.15	6.15
Sun. 28	2.15	6.15	Sun. 28	2.15	6.15

m. morning. a. afternoon

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workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Table, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHEDS MARK AS FOLLOWS—			
MARK BY DOCK OR SHED	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH OVER
DOCK NO. 1	100	10	10
DOCK NO. 2	100	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	10	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	10	10

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by
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their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd
instant, at 5 P.M. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will be
examined. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
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JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1918.

YESTERDAY'S

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

ENEMY OFFENSIVE FAILS.

Tables Turned on the Germans.

London, July 19.

The counter-offensive succeeded

extremely well and the situation is

regarded as extremely promising.

The absence of artillery preparation

rendered the action a complete sur-
prise. The enemy artillery reaction

was very weak whereas the French
counter-battery work was most ef-
fective. A noteworthy fact is that

the French accomplished a great
deal more than was achieved by the
German drive on both sides of

Rheims. The length of the front is
practically the same, while the
French advanced in six hours prac-
tically double the distance that the
Germans covered in three days. So
far as is at present known, the jun-
ction of the line from Soissons to
Ouchy-le-Chateau, and also that
from Soissons towards Fimes is
under direct observation of fire from
the new French position on the Crise
Ravine. Those two lines are the
only ones by which the Germans in
the Soissons-Rheims salient can be
supplied, and if the French position
can be maintained the German situ-
ation there will be extraordinarily
difficult. Possibly, however, the
Germans may have succeeded in
otherwise linking up the lines. The
French counter-attack may be re-
garded as one of the most brilliant
pieces of work in the war. They ob-
tained most important strategic
positions and the advance has ended
the German offensive. Rheims is
now considered comparatively
safe. The French reached all their
first objectives. They lost some
ground in local scrapping south of
the Marne, but are still within ef-
fective range of the German
bridges, though possibly they have
lost direct observation. The Allies
regained ground further east in a
good many sectors, especially west
of Maasiges.

Amsterdam, July 19.

There is considerable German ac-
tivity in Flanders. A thousand

young recruits and over 200 aviators
have been sent to the front and much
repaired war material is being
transported to the south.

Washington, July 19.

Mr. Baker, Secretary for War,
says the Americans co-operated with
the French both as complete Divi-
sions and battalions in French Divi-
sion.

New York, July 19.

The brokers on the Stock Exchan-
ge cheered the Allied success on the
Western Front, and prices rose. The
Mayor gave an order that the City
Hall bells should ring for 15 minutes
in the afternoon in celebration of the
victorious Allied advance.

London, July 19.

A French communique states:—
After breaking the German offensive
on the fronts in Champagne and
Montagne-de-Rheims on the 15th,
16th and 17th, the French, in con-
junction with American troops on
the 18th, advanced an attack on the
German positions between the Aisne
and the Marne on a front of 45
kilometres. Starting from the front
of Ambly, Longpont, Troesnes
and Bourches, we considerably ad-
vanced into the enemy's line and
reached the plateaux commanding
Soissons on the south-west and the
region of Chaudin. Violent fighting
is going on between Villers Helong
and Norny-sur-Ourcq. The troops
south of the Ourcq passed the gen-
eral line of Marizy-St. Genevieve-
Hautecroix-Belleuse. Over 20 vil-
lages were re-captured and several
thousands of prisoners and impor-
tant booty taken. There is nothing
important to report elsewhere.

Aviators participated very bril-
liantly in the battle of the 16th and
17th. Bombing machines on the
16th ceaselessly attacked the Marne
bridges. The Germans debouching
on the northern and southern banks
were machine-gunned and bombed.
They lost heavily and were frequ-
ently scattered. The bridge thrown in
front of Dormans was flooded with
projectiles and collapsed, and con-
voys crossing were engulfed. Twenty-
one tons of explosive were dropped
during the day, and 14 tons at
night on the enemy rear. There
were explosions and fires, and much
damage was observed. There were
numerous air fights. Twenty-nine
German machines were brought
down or disabled. Five balloons
were set on fire. In spite of a gale
and torrential showers on the 17th,
good results were obtained. Twelve
German machines and four balloons
were brought down or destroyed.
Six tons of explosives were employ-
ed in attacks on the Marne cross-
ings.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

ENEMY OFFENSIVE FAILS.

London, July 19.

An American communique states:

American troops, co-operating with
the French between the Aisne and
the Marne, penetrated the enemy
lines to a depth of several miles,
capturing many prisoners and guns.

Reuter's correspondent at Ameri-
can Headquarters, telegraphing at
6 in the evening of Thursday, says:

—Large numbers of American
"storm troops" co-operated with the
French in the powerful offensive this
morning. Numerous Tanks partici-
pated. The Americans went over
the top with a yell, without artillery
preparation. The Germans mostly
resisted feebly. Here and there
stubborn fighters were quickly van-
quished by American bayonets. The
enemy everywhere was completely
surprised. The attack was most
successful in the region of Soissons,
where the final objectives were pass-
ed. The whole operation is at pre-
sent more successful even than was
expected. Many guns have been
captured. They included eighteen
from one town. The whole of the
German left flank is menaced. The
enemy must bring up troops from
the Marne front or leave them in
danger. The Americans, trained to
the last notch, behaved like veter-
ans. Nothing stopped them. There
was the closest co-operation between
the artillery and infantry. Light
and many heavy guns were moved
up and very swiftly deluged with
shells the enemy forces retreating
or in reserve. The Tanks did all
that was expected of them, preced-
ing and accompanying the infantry
and clearing many places that es-
caped the artillery. Hastily organ-
ized enemy counter-attacks here and
there were all broken up. Resistance
was most stubborn east of
Chaudin. Fighting is likely to be-
come heavier as the German re-
serves arrive.

Reuter's correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing at
6 o'clock on the evening of Thursday,
says:—The Germans were so com-
pletely surprised that officers were
captured and able men taken, while
cutting rye in the fields behind the
first lines. Heavy thunderstorms
and violent rain last night enabled
the "storm troops" to take up posi-
tions unobserved and this may ac-
count for the enemy's lack of vigi-
lance. Numerous prisoners were
taken during the first hour. The
French advanced most dashingly. A
battalion crossed the river at Sav-
ieres waist deep, singing. So far
the operation may be judged to be a
big diversion on the flank of the
enemy salient between the Aisne
and the Marne with a view to arrest-
ing his offensive towards Epernay,
and Montagne de Rheims. It is the
first time since March 21st. that the
Allied Command has taken the
initiative on such a scale, doubtless
owing to the wearing down of the
enemy and the arrival of the Ameri-
cans.

London, July 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Ameri-
can Headquarters, telegraphing at
8.30 last evening, says:—After pass-
ing this morning's third objective
the Americans and French south of
Soissons launched a second attack
at noon, which swept on so fast that
cavalry was thrown in late in the
afternoon. All the Headquarters
staffs were to-night well inside the
territory captured this morning.
The Americans south of Soissons up
to noon had counted 2,500 prisoners.
Fifty guns were captured and im-
mense material, including a number
of aeroplanes which the enemy were
unable to remove. Many of the
prisoners have not been counted.
The Americans north of Chateau
Thierry captured more prisoners
and an equal quantity of material.
The attack progressed so far that
the enemy in the vicinity of Chateau
Thierry is in a risky position. Ameri-
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Only here and there did badly frigh-
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London, July 19.

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the enemy in the vicinity of Chateau
Thierry is in a risky position. Ameri-
can troops are most elated. They
received the very warm thanks of
the French Commander. The at-
tack in the afternoon was even more
dashingly than that of the morning.
Only here and there did badly frigh-
tened Germans attempt to stand,
and the Americans rushed these with
revolver, rifle and bayonet.

London, July 19.

The news of the splendid counter-
offensive has spread most rapidly.
The Parisians are overjoyed. The
general opinion is that the Germans
have shot their last bolt.

The stroke with which General-
issimo Foch so swiftly transformed
the battle position is welcomed by
the newspapers as equally surprising
and brilliant in its results. It is
perhaps the most cheering to the

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

ENEMY OFFENSIVE FAILS.

London, July 19.

A French communique states:—
Between the Aisne and the Marne,
overcoming the resistance of the
enemy, who had brought up fresh
reserves, we last evening advanced
appreciably and took more prisoners.
The battle continues bitterly. West
of Rheims we delivered five at-
tacks yesterday. South of the
Marne we have retaken Mon Voisin
and have thrown back the enemy
to the eastern outskirts of Oeuilly.
North of the river we progressed in
Bois-du-Ros and Bois-du-Coustant,
between La Poterie and Poncey,
and carried our lines a kilometre to
the west of that point. Farther
north the Italians carried the Ardre
Mill and captured ground in the
region of Bouilly. We took over 400
prisoners and captured guns and 30
machine-guns in these actions. Be-
tween Montdidier, Noyon and
Wavre, we took 100 prisoners in
raids.

The French have captured 45
guns and 16,000 prisoners.

London, July 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—The Scottish troops cap-
tured Meteren village, gaining all
their objectives and taking over 300
prisoners and a number of machine
guns. Under cover of this operation
the Australians advanced their line
to a short distance southward of
Meteren, taking over 50 prisoners
and ten machine-guns. We also
captured a few prisoners in raid-
and patrol encounters in the Nieppe
Forest sector.

A wireless German official report
states:—Between the Aisne and the
Marne the French penetrated by a
surprise attack our front lines at
isolated points and pressed us back.
We defeated French attacks to the
south-west of Soissons to Neuilly.
Strong enemy partial attacks against
our new lines on the whole front
broke down. Enemy attacks to the
south-east of Marcell and Roi Wood,
astride Poursy, failed. We have
taken 20,000 prisoners since July
15th.

A later German official report
states: A fresh French attempt to
break through between the Aisne
and the Marne failed.

Melbourne, July 19.

The Assembly cheered the favour-
able news from France, and also the
King.

London, July 20.

Authoritative quarters in London
advise caution in predicting the
course of events on the Western
Front. Undoubtedly the German at-
tack on July 15th was intended to
bring off a great strategic success,
but as this has not materialised, it
is not improbable that they will uti-
lise a large number of Divisions, still
in reserve, to deliver an even more
powerful blow elsewhere.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports: The Yorkshires successfully
raided south-eastward of Robecq,
prisoning thirty.

The Admiralty announces that be-
tween the 11th and 17th July air-
force units, co-operating with the
Navy, bombed and machine-gunned
enemy destroyers off the Flanders
coast, directly hitting a destroyer.
On one of these occasions five enemy
seaplanes approached, but immedi-
ately withdrew. Enemy aircraft
have been active and attacked our
bombers. We destroyed three aéro-

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

ENEMY OFFENSIVE FAILS.

London, July 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reporting on aviation, says:—We
bombed many targets, including
dumps at Armentieres and Meri-
court, the railway stations of Ro-
sieres and Bray, and the docks of
Bruges and Ostend. We brought
down nine aeroplanes. Seven Brit-
ish machines are missing. Our
night-fliers dropped eight tons of
bombs on the Mons-Valenciennes
Railway, also six tons on the Court-
rai, Seclin and Rille railways. Two
aeroplanes did not return.

The Air Ministry reports:—On
the night of the 18th we bombed the
Benz works at Mannheim, where a
fire broke out, the railway station at
Seidelburg, the blast furnaces of
Burbach and Wadgassen and also
an aerodrome. Two trains were
hit by bombs, brought to a standstill
and machine-gunned. We attacked
a powder factory at Oberdorf on
the 19th. Bombs were observed on
the buildings. All our machines
returned.

CONSIGNEES

COMPAGNIE DES MESS-
AGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Cargo from Europe and inter-
mediate ports ex ss. "Andre
Lebon."

Consignees are informed that
they will be required to sign an
average bond and a provisional
contribution of 50% is to be paid
before counter-signature of bills
of Lading can be given.

Inspection of damaged cargo
will take place at the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co., Ltd., by Messrs. Goddard
& Douglas (Marine Surveyors)
on the 24th July, at 11 A.M. when
all consignees are requested to
attend.

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

Trans. CHINA, Voy. 14 Home, arrived
at San Francisco on Wednesday, July
17th, 1918.

TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd July to 28th July.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 22	11.15	5.15
Tue. 23	11.30	5.30
Wed. 24	11.45	5.45
Thurs. 25	12.00	5.60
Fri. 26	12.15	5.75
Sat. 27	12.30	5.90
Sun. 28	12.45	6.05

m. morning. a. afternoon

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Crossed and A.L. A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Laid Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Pumps, Ventilators, Pipes, &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH IN FEET Feet	BREADTH IN FEET Feet	DEPTH IN FEET Feet	CRANE CAPACITY TONS	SLIP CAPACITY TONS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
First Slip No. 1, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
First Slip No. 2, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10
HONG KONG					
Commercial Dock	100	20	10	10	10
Wharves	100	20	10	10	10
First Dock	100	20	10	10	10
Second Dock	100	20	10	10	10

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S SON KILLED.

London, July 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says a German aviator has confirmed the death of Quentin Roosevelt. President Wilson has sent a message of sympathy to Colonel Roosevelt.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN OFFENSIVE.

What an American General Thinks.

London, July 21.
A Washington message says that General March, in his weekly statement, says the objective of the Franco-Americans between the Aisne and the Marne is the Soissons-Chateau Thierry Railway, the control of which would impede the German retreat from the south of the Marne. General March believes that the Germans prepared an offensive against the British in the north and on the French front simultaneously with the offensive of the 15th instant, but that for some reason it failed to materialise. General March is of opinion that the fall of Soissons is imminent and says the significance of the events in France is not that the Allies are holding the Germans or gaining ground, but are taking the offensive, which is of the greatest moral value.

THE TRIBUNAL.

This Afternoon's Cases.

The Tribunal sat again this afternoon and considered the following cases:—

Asiatic Petroleum Co.

The following men are medically fit:—

1. L. A. Coesart.
2. W. Manning.
3. M. M. Mass.

The following men of military age in this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—N. L. Watson, H. F. Barje and A. Edwards.

The following men are on leave from the Colony:—B. E. Atwell. Mr. N. L. Watson appeared on behalf of the firm.

The Chairman said that the Tribunal understood from the papers which had been furnished that Mr. Watson held that the Company's business was in Imperial interests as the Admiralty was supplied and also that the business was in the interests of the Colony. Mr. Watson referred the Tribunal to a telegram from the Secretary of State, dated June 6, which had been placed before the Tribunal, which says that the Ministry of National Services asks that care should be taken not to dislocate the business of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., by withdrawing essential men, as the Company is furnishing important supplies. The Chairman added that this telegram was sent to the Government of the Colony by the Secretary of State. Mr. Watson put it to the Tribunal that all these three men were essential. The pre-war staff of the Company was 20 Europeans, plus the marine department, which was not included, and one engineer. Others employed numbered 17 and two ladies. The Company's staff to-day, as regards Europeans, had decreased to 15 plus one lady and the marine department which had increased from one to two, making a total of 17. The other staff employed had largely increased. Five men had left Hongkong for military service, and the Tribunal understood that several men were due to go on leave. Mr. Ball, who is over age, it was understood, was at present away but would be returning to the Colony shortly. Mr. Atwell, who was of military age, did not belong to the Hongkong office.

Mr. Pringle was over age, but the Tribunal understood that he was very anxious to go to England and join the Army there. Mr. Bunje was over age and the doctor had ordered him to go away. Mr. Watson himself also ought to go away. Mr. Coesart was 37 years of age and married and in charge of the auditing department. This department controlled the accounts for the whole of South China. The pre-war staff in this department was two Europeans. To-day there was only one European and two Portuguese. The Tribunal understood that Mr. Coesart was of the opinion that the objections of the Company to him going were well founded. Mr. Manning, 33, married, was assistant to the General Manager. The Tribunal understood that he attended before the Military Commission last year, as did also Mr. Mass, 30, single, who was in the Company's by-product department. He did not ask for exemption.

DEPARTMENTAL.

ENGLISH.

More Wasted Effort.

A correspondent, writing to an English journal says:—

Some months ago you published a letter emanating from a Government Department but written in commercial English. In contrast to that letter there has now come to me a letter from a small auxiliary hospital a letter written in such perfect departmental style that I venture to think it is worthy of preservation in your columns as a record of the style of correspondence used by Government officials in time of war. It is as follows:—"The attached Army Form B. 178 is returned to you for favour of disposal in accordance with the instructions contained in Appendix 77 of A.C.I. 455 of 1917 (d) and (f), as amended by A.C.I. 23 of 1918, namely, to the officer Commanding as named in the schedule to General Instructions 2, issued with A.C.I. 13 of 1917, amended by A.C.I. 40 of 1918, i.e., the officer Commanding the Depot." So far as I can make out, the translation into commercial English is as follows:—"Attached form should have been sent to the officer Commanding the Depot."

School Children's Sleep.

A leaflet is being distributed among the parents of children in the London County Council schools containing advice on the matter of sleep necessary to make a healthy child. Many children, the leaflet states, have been found unable lately to do justice to their lessons because they have had too little sleep.

In answer to a question put by the Chairman, Mr. Watson said it would be out of the question for the Company to spare any of the men before the Tribunal.

The Tribunal decided that Mr. Coesart and Mr. Manning be exempted, no exemption to be granted to Mr. Mass.

Brokers.

The following is medically fit:—H. Hancock.

The following brokers of military age have been rejected as unfit for service:—F. Teater, E. B. Layton and E. B. L. Dowbiggin. The Tribunal decided to exempt Mr. Hancock.

Messrs. Bradley & Co.

The following are medically fit:—

1. K. S. Morrison.
2. F. Bevington.

There are no unfit men of military age in this firm. The Tribunal exempted both Mr. Morrison and Mr. Bevington.

Other Cases.

A Mountain (7th Day Adventists) is medically fit.

The Tribunal decided that no exemption be granted to Mr. Mountain.

W. Barker, of the Grand Hotel, is medically fit. There are no unfit men of military age in the employ of this Hotel.

No exemption was granted to Mr. Barker.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SIBERIA'S MANY GOVERNMENTS.

London, July 18.
The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Harbin says that Horvat's Government includes Cadets, Liberals and Socialists and all the prominent commercial, industrial and agricultural life in Siberia. Horvat is the head of the Chinese Eastern Railway. His Government must not be confused with the so-called Government of autonomous Siberia, which the Bolsheviks dissolved and whose leader, Derber, has headquarters in a railway-car in Harbin. Another Socialist Government is that of Nikolai which is negotiating with the Czech-Slovaks before proclaiming itself.

BRITAIN'S ADMIRATION FOR FRENCH ARMY.

London, July 18.
The Press Bureau announces that Sir Douglas Haig has sent a message to President Poincaré on the occasion of the National Anniversary expressing, on behalf of the British Army in France, a feeling beyond admiration for the magnificent French Army. "The rallying of free nations during the past year in the fight for civilization and the closer cohesion of the Allies' military forces, affords assurance of victory. We look forward to the future with absolute confidence."

THE ALIENS BILL.

London, July 19.
In the House of Commons it was stated that the Government had accepted a new clause in the Aliens Bill providing that no certificate of naturalisation be granted for a period of five years after the war to any subject of present enemy countries unless he be of a race which is opposed to his Government.

The House unanimously passed the third reading of the Bill.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Amsterdam, July 15. (Delayed).
The "Tagblatt" announces that the Czech-Slovaks, despite the heaviest resistance of the Red Guards, captured Kazan. The "Tagblatt" adds that by the occupation of this important railway and waterway junction the Czech-Slovaks have become masters of the Government of Lower Volga.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that the British, who landed on the Murman coast, advanced and occupied Kem station on the White Sea.

German newspapers state in connection with the capture of Kazan by Czech-Slovaks that the latter are utilizing M. Trotsky's mobilisation in the Urals, on the Volga and in West Siberia for their own purposes by forming from the recruits the so-called Black Guards, which they are using for strengthening the Czech-Slovak and other counter-revolutionary forces.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AVIATION.

London, July 15.
The "Daily Mail" referring to the rumoured possibility of a South American airman attempting to fly the Atlantic this year repeats its offer of £10,000 for the first Trans-Atlantic flight.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S AIRMAN SON.

New York, July 19.
Ex-President Roosevelt has received a cable from his son-in-law Surgeon Major Derby in France saying: "A companion airman is confident that Quentin landed unhurt. (Quentin is the aviator son of the Ex-President)."

HELP FOR RUSSIA.

New York, July 20.
The Associated Press correspondent at Washington states that negotiations continue between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan regarding the character of aid to Russia. No agreement has been reached.

RUMANIA'S "PUNISHMENT."

Amsterdam, July 19.
The Rumanian Chamber, decided by 115 votes to prosecute the Brazilian Government, thus yielding to Germany's demand for the punishment of the Ministers who decided on Rumanian participation in the war.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY.

Amsterdam, July 17.
The "Düsseldorfer Nachrichten" states that the majority of the Prussian Upper House voted for the permanent exclusion of Prince Lichnowsky from the Upper House. The minority favoured temporary exclusion.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

London, July 20.
Their Majesties continue to receive Silver Wedding congratulations and also gifts of money for charities. As an example 250 women of Hongkong have sent £1,025. The women and children of all nationalities in Penang and Singapore sent £285 and £285 respectively.

THE ALBANIAN ADVANCE.

London, July 15.
A wireless Austrian official message states: In Albania the enemy is gradually pressing forward against our new line of resistance.

RAID ON PARIS.

Paris, July 19.
An air raid warning was given at midnight. The "all clear" was sounded at 12.45.

(Continued on Page 10.)

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O.B.E., state:—

Equipment.

Orders have been sent to the respective contractors covering all applications received to date for capes, boots, caps and covers, etc. Equipment Officers will see that applicants attend at the contractors' shops.

Inspectors and Sergeants. The D.S.P. (B.) requires the attendance of all Inspectors and Sergeants (other than Chief and Staff Inspectors and Staff Sergeants) at this office at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 24th. The Band will play at the Club on Friday, July 26th, from 6 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. Mr. Sgt. 454 Brock resigns on being passed for military service.

BELCHERS STREET FIRE.

Enquiry Opened this Afternoon.

Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's office this afternoon, held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the fire which occurred at Belchers Street on the 16th instant.

Inspector Macdonald stated that he was at No. 7 Police Station at the time he received the report of the fire, and he immediately went down. He found on arrival that 39 b, 39c and 39d were alight on the ground and first floors. The other buildings were not then alight, but the fire was spreading rapidly. When he arrived there was a dispatch box on the scene and a stand-pipe was fixed by Sergeant Cockle. Water began to play on the fire immediately, but the pressure was not strong enough for the fire. Two deliveries were used at first, but later, when some other deliveries were put on, the pressure failed. The construction of the buildings was such as to assist the fire. The bottom part of the buildings was used as godowns.

The enquiry was adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A MOTORING INCIDENT.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Allow me to state that the statement made in the letter signed "One of the Eye Witnesses" is false in every respect. How could an assault take place if no blows were exchanged? It was fortunate for him that none did after using such a vulgar word. His identity has been disclosed to me and I have great pleasure in communicating with him. Thanking you for this.

Yours etc.

"CAR 143."

Hongkong, July 20, 1918.

[The identity of "One of the Eye Witnesses" has not been disclosed by us. Correspondents using nom de plume can always rely on their names being treated with the strictest confidence.—Ed. H.K.T.]

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The "Lawful" Parliament.

The Administrative Councilors, Shum Chun-hsun, Wu Ting-fang and Lum Fo-yik, have declared that the new Parliament, which is convened by Tuan Chai-jui, the Premier, and will meet on August 1, cannot be recognised, and should be called Tuan's Parliament. They say the lawful Parliament is at Canton.

Increased Gambling Tax.

It has been proposed to increase the gambling taxes instead of carrying out the rent borrowing scheme in order not to burden the poor classes.

Destroyed Bank Notes.

The destroying of Bank of China's new notes by cutting off a corner has been concluded. It is reported that over \$10,000,000 worth of notes were thus rendered valueless.

Echo of Recent Murder.

Obow Kam, the Superintendent of the Torpedo Department, who was accused of being concerned in the murder of Ohing Puk-kwang, and was detained in gaol in the Tuchuan's yamen for some time, has been discharged on the recommendation of some important persons.

Naval Movements.

Great attention has been paid to the movements of the two new cruisers, Wing Chik and Wing Kin, belonging to the Northern Squadron, by the Authority. An official report is now required that these two ships, are cruising off the coast between Chekiang and Fokien and showing no sign of participating in the fight against the South.

REFITTING PTE. SMITH'S KIT.

How the Army Machine Works.

The strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link. That is a well-worn platitude, but it does not cease to be true. Its truth has been more than once brought home on the grand strategic scale in the present war. The weakness of one or two units started the rot in the Russian Army last July at a time when the Russians were making a victorious advance. A few months later the great Italian retreat was brought about by the failure of one or two units of the Second Army at Caporetto. And it is no less true of matters of the most trivial detail.

A broken bootlace may delay Pte. Smith. Pte. Smith's delay brings his platoon late on parade. The lateness of his platoon makes his company late in starting. The battalion reaches its rendezvous late in consequence and the Brigade is held up. The time wasted increases snowballwise with the result that the whole division fails to reach its destination at the time appointed. The programme so carefully arranged, so meticulously synchronised, is thereby dislocated. The plans miscarry. Success is turned into failure. The failure of an operation means an unsuccessful campaign, loss of prestige, increase of enemy morale, accession of strength to the enemy, another year added to the war and perhaps victory turned into defeat all on account of Pte. Smith's broken bootlace.

That, you will say, is a wildly extreme and improbable instance. Granted that it is extreme—but there are some 20,000 Pte. Smiths in the division and the bootlace is a symbol of everything that Pte. Smith carries in his kit. Suppose that the mouthpiece of Pte. Smith's gas mask was broken, Smith would become a casualty at the first gas attack. Suppose that Smith lost his gaiters, he would be cold on sentry duty, which would diminish his vigilance and increase the chances of an enemy surprise. Suppose that Smith's boots were worn bare. Smith would fall out with sore feet on the first march. Even one deficient Smith might make all the difference in the world, but the Army authorities must think in terms of a million Smiths.

The fitting out of a British soldier with his necessary kit and equipment takes place at home. If necessary, supplementary articles may be added at the base, but at any rate Pte. Smith reaches his unit in the field a completely equipped fighting man. It is unlikely that he will remain long in that condition. A battalion in the field is for ever being refitted. Fair and unfair wear and tear, personal negligence (reduced to a minimum by disciplinary measures) and loss or destruction by weather or enemy action are constant factors with which the Battalion Quartermaster has to reckon. The Q.M. cannot provide all contingencies from his everlasting shifting caravan, for the amount of his stores is strictly limited by the accommodation allowed him in the way of carts, wagons and mules.

The wise Q.M. is like the prudent housewife. He hoards against a rainy day. He never ceases to replenish his stock as it is made up. But even the most prudent of housewives cannot in the nature of things provide against a flood and it is floods which are always happening in the battle line. So in order that he may be able to meet all the demands made upon him, he proceeds to indent.

The indent is the key of an inexhaustible treasure house for the Q.M. It is for him the stopper of the widow's cruse, his purse of Fortunatus. It is the genie's ring by the use of which he can obtain whatever he requires. In plain prose it is the Order Form which he sends daily to D.A.D.O.S., submitting the list of his requirements. The speed with which these are fulfilled depends mainly on the conditions of supply and transport, also upon the personal relations existing between Q.M. and D.A.D.O.S.

And that is the process by which Pte. Smith is enabled to have in his pack a spare pair of bootlaces in case those he is wearing get broken.

BOLSHEVISM MENACES AUSTRIA.

German Elements Seek to Overcome it by Increasing their Powers.

Berne, May 30.—The political situation in Austria may be summed up briefly as follows: The Government feels itself less and less able to resist the growth of the Bolshevik spirit among the non-German population, especially among the Slovenes, while on the other hand the Austro-Germans are attempting to take over the Government more and more.

A few days ago Germans and Austrians in a conference held in Vienna demanded the creation of a German council for Austria in order to insure unity of action. In the programme suggested for the council are the introduction of German as the official language throughout Austria, the creation of a strong centralised administration in order to protect the German minorities such as exist in Bohemia, the suppression of movements looking toward the independence of subject nationalities, and the settlement of the future relations of the Germans with the Magyars and Poles on the basis of a closer union between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Access to the Adriatic was proclaimed an essential point in this programme. The names of the principal leaders of this movement are still unpublished.

It is easier to trace the growth of Germanism than of Bolshevism; but certain facts indicate that the spirit of revolt is strong. The statements contained in my dispatch of two days ago, referring to reports of disturbances at Graz and Laibach, are confirmed in to-day's papers, which put the number of casualties in each place at some thousands. Such news, however, should be treated with caution. Austrian exchange, though it has fallen slightly in the last few days, is not indicative of serious internal troubles.

Earlier more significant is the fact of delay in the arrival of Viennese papers, the last to hand being Monday's. The *Neues Wiener Journal* of that date contains an article on the shortage of like materials for men's summer attire. Whereas a light-weight suit by a good tailor used to cost \$8.75, now the cost alone, in the rare cases where it is obtainable, costs at least \$40. Only winter suits are now to be had, a suit costing at ordinary tailors from \$62.50 to \$72.50, and at first-class establishments \$200 to \$250.

"For Summer," says the *Journal*, "we must eventually consider light garments made of paper. We are now informed that a white jacket may be made to sell from \$9.50 to \$12.50. Naturally it should not be allowed to get wet or it looks horrible and completely loses its shape."

Thin linen underwear has also disappeared from the market. The hot summer, the article concludes, may be fatal to those unprovided with lightweight clothes.

Which in its turn depends almost entirely upon the facilities of the Q.M.

D.A.D.O.S. presides over the supplies that reach the Division and supervises their distribution to the various units of the Division. They are conveyed by the A.S.O. from his store to "refitting points" appointed for the different Brigades and detached thence by the wagons of the Quartermasters. It would be possible to trace the voyage of the supplies from the time and moment they arrive at Divisional Depot. They travel from depot to depot, by rail and sea and motor and horse and mule transport. They are numbered by millions first, then split up by stages as they are gradually distributed through ever more numerous channels. . . . Finally the Battalion Quartermaster receives his supply of socks or caps or inner soles or "boots, ankle" by dozens or scores.

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The following men are on leave from the Colony:—R. E. Atwell.

Mr. N. L. Watson appeared on behalf of the firm.

The Chairman said that the Tribunal understood from the papers which had been furnished that Mr. Watson held that the Company's business was in Imperial interests as the Admiralty was supplied and also that the business was in the interests of the Colony. Mr. Watson referred to a telegram from the Secretary of State, dated June 6, which had been placed before the Tribunal, which says that the Ministry of National Services asks that care should be taken not to dislocate the business of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., by withdrawing essential men, as the Company is furnishing important supplies. The Chairman added that this telegram was sent to the Government of the Colony by the Secretary of State. Mr. Watson put it to the Tribunal that all these three men were essential. The pre-war staff of the Company was 20 Europeans, plus the marine department, which was not included, and one engineer. Others employed numbered 17 and two ladies. The Company's staff to-day, as regards Europeans, had decreased to 15 plus one lady and the marine department which had increased from one to two, making a total of 17. The other staff employed had largely increased. Five men had left Hongkong for military service, and the Tribunal understood that several men were due to go on leave. Mr. Ball, who is over age, it was understood, was at present away but would be returning to the Colony shortly. Mr. Atwell, who was of military age, did not belong to the Hongkong office. Mr. Pringle was over-age, but the Tribunal understood that he was very anxious to go to England and join the Army there. Mr. Bonje was over age and the doctor had ordered him to go away. Mr. Watson himself also ought to go away. Mr. Coesart was 37 years of age and married and in charge of the auditing department. This department controlled the accounts for the whole of South China. The pre-war staff in this department was two Europeans. To-day there was only one European and two Portuguese. The Tribunal understood that Mr. Coesart was of the opinion that the objections of the Company to him going were well founded. Mr. Manning, 33, married, was assistant to the General Manager. The Tribunal understood that he attended before the Military Commission last year, as did also Mr. Mass, 30, single, who was in the Company's by-product department. He did not ask for exemption.

DEPARTMENTAL.

ENGLISH.

More Wasted Effort.

A correspondent, writing to an English journal says:—

Some months ago you published a letter emanating from a Government Department but written in commercial English. In contrast to that letter there has now come to me a small auxiliary hospital letter written in such perfect departmental style that I venture to think it is worthy of preservation in your columns as a record of the style of correspondence used by Government officials in time of war. It is as follows:—"The attached Army Form B. 178 is returned to you for favour of disposal in accordance with the instructions contained in Appendix 77 of A.C.I. 455 of 1917 (d) and (f), as amended by A.C.I. 23 of 1916, namely, to the officer Commanding as named in the schedule to General Instructions 2, issued with A.C.I. 13 of 1917, amended by A.C.I. 40 of 1918, i.e., the officer Commanding the Depot." So far as I can make out, the translation into commercial English is as follows:—"Attached form should have been sent to the officer Commanding the Depot."

School Children's Sleep.

A leaflet is being distributed among the parents of children in the London County Council schools containing advice on the matter of sleep necessary to make a healthy child. Many children, the leaflet states, have been found unable lately to do justice to their lessons because they have had too little sleep.

In answer to a question put by the Chairman, Mr. Watson said it would be out of the question for the Company to spare any of the men before the Tribunal.

The Tribunal decided that Mr. Coesart and Mr. Manning be exempted, no exemption to be granted to Mr. Mass.

Brokers.

The following is medically fit:—H. Hancock.

The following brokers of military age have been rejected as unfit for service:—P. Tester, E. B. Layton and H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

The Tribunal decided to exempt Mr. Hancock.

Messrs. Bradley & Co.

The following are medically fit:—

1. K. S. Morrison.

2. F. Bevington.

There are no unfit men of military age in this firm.

The Tribunal exempted both Mr. Morrison and Mr. Bevington.

Other Cases.

A Mountain (7th Day Adventists) is medically fit.

The Tribunal decided that no exemption be granted to Mr. Mountain.

W. Barker, of the Grand Hotel, is medically fit. There are no unfit men of military age in the employ of this hotel.

No exemption was granted to Mr. Barker.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SIBERIA'S MANY GOVERNMENTS.

London, July 18.
The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Harbin says that Horvat's Government includes Cadets, Liberals and Socialists and all the prominent commercial, industrial and agricultural life in Siberia. Horvat is the head of the Chinese Eastern Railway. His Government must not be confused with the so-called Government of autonomous Siberia, which the Bolsheviks dissolved and whose leader, Derber, has headquarters in a railway-car in Harbin. Another Socialist Government is that of Nikolski which is negotiating with the Czech-Slovaks before proclaiming itself.

BRITAIN'S ADMIRATION FOR FRENCH ARMY.

London, July 15.
The Press Bureau announces that Sir Douglas Haig has sent a message to President Poincaré on the occasion of the National Anniversary expressing, on behalf of the British Army in France, a feeling beyond admiration for the magnificent French Army. "The rallying of free nations during the past year in the fight for civilization and the closer cohesion of the Allies' military forces, affords assurance of victory. We look forward to the future with absolute confidence."

THE ALIENS BILL.

London, July 19.
In the House of Commons it was stated that the Government had accepted a new clause in the Aliens Bill providing that no certificate of naturalisation be granted for a period of five years after the war to any subject of present enemy countries unless he be of a race which is opposed to his Government.

The House unanimously passed the third reading of the Bill.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Amsterdam, July 15. (Delayed).
The "Tageblatt" announces that the Czech-Slovaks, despite the heaviest resistance of the Red Guards, captured Kazan. The "Tageblatt" adds that by the occupation of this important railway and waterway junction the Czech-Slovaks have become masters of the Government of Lower Volga.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that the British, who landed on the Murman coast, advanced and occupied Kem station on the White Sea.

German newspapers state in connection with the capture of Kazan by Czech-Slovaks that the latter are unifying M. Trotsky's mobilisation in the Urals, on the Volga and in West Siberia for their own purposes by forming from the recruits the so-called Black Guards, which they are using for strengthening the Czech-Slovak and other counter-revolutionary forces.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AVIATION.

London, July 15.
The "Daily Mail" referring to the rumoured possibility of a South American airman attempting to fly the Atlantic this year repeats its offer of £10,000 for the first Trans-Atlantic flight.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S AIRMAN SON.

New York, July 19.
Ex-President Roosevelt has received a cable from his son-in-law Surgeon Major Derby in France saying: "A companion airman is confident that Quentin landed unhurt. (Quentin is the aviator son of the Ex-President)."

HELP FOR RUSSIA.

New York, July 20.
The Associated Press correspondent at Washington states that negotiations continue between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan regarding the character of aid to Russia. No agreement has been reached.

RUMANIA'S "PUNISHMENT."

Amsterdam, July 19.
The Rumanian Chamber decided by 115 votes to prosecute the Brătianu Government, thus yielding to Germany's demand for the punishment of the Ministers who decided on Rumanian participation in the war.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY.

Amsterdam, July 17.
The "Düsseldorfer Nachrichten" states that the majority of the Prussian Upper House voted for the permanent exclusion of Prince Lichnowsky from the Upper House. The minority favoured temporary exclusion.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

London, July 20.
Their Majesties continue to receive Silver Wedding congratulations and also gifts of money for charities. As an example 350 women of Hongkong have sent £1,025. The women and children of all nationalities in Penang and Singapore sent £255 and £255 respectively.

THE ALBANIAN ADVANCE.

London, July 15.
A wireless Austrian official message states: In Albania the enemy is gradually pressing forward against our new line of resistance.

RAID ON PARIS.

Paris, July 19.
An air raid warning was given at midnight. The "all clear" was sounded at 12.45.

(Continued on Page 10.)

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. R. C. Jenkin, O.B.E., state:—

Equipment.

Orders have been sent to the respective contractors covering all applications received to date for caps, boots, caps and covers, etc. Equipment Officers will see that applicants attend at the contractors' shops.

Inspectors and Sergeants.
The D.S.P. (R.) requires the attendance of all Inspectors and Sergeants (other than Chief and Staff Inspectors and Staff Sergeants) at this office at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 24th.
The Band will play at the Club on Friday, July 26th, from 8 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.
Or. Sergt 458 Brock resigns on being passed for military service.

BELCHERS STREET FIRE.

Enquiry Opened this Afternoon.

Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's office this afternoon, held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the fire which occurred at Belchers Street on the 18th instant.

Inspector MacDonald stated that he was at No. 7 Police Station at the time he received the report of the fire, and he immediately went down. He found on arrival that 39 b, 39c and 39d were alight on the ground and first floor. The other buildings were not then alight, but the fire was spreading rapidly. When he arrived there was a dispatch box on the scene and a standpipe was fixed by Sergeant Cooke. Water began to play on the fire immediately, but the pressure was not strong enough for the fire. Two deliveries were used at first, but later, when some other deliveries were put on, the pressure failed. The construction of the buildings was such as to assist the fire. The bottom part of the buildings was used as godowns.

The enquiry was adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

A MOTORING INCIDENT.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Allow me to state that the statement made in the letter signed "One of the Eye Witnesses" is false in every respect. How could an assault take place if no blows were exchanged? It was fortunate for him that none did after using such a vulgar word. His identity has been disclosed to me and I have great pleasure in communicating with him. Thanking you for this.

Yours etc.

"CAR 143."

Hongkong, July 20, 1918.

[The identity of "One of the Eye Witnesses" has not been disclosed by us. Correspondents using nom de plume can always rely on their names being treated with the strictest confidence.—Ed. H.K.T.]

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The "Lawful" Parliament.

The Administrative Councilors, Shum Chun-han, Wu Ting-fang and Lum Po-yik, have declared that the new Parliament, which is convened by Yuan Shikai, cannot be recognised, and should be called Yuan's Parliament. They say the lawful Parliament is at Canton.

Increased Gambling Tax.

It has been proposed to increase the gambling taxes instead of carrying out the rent borrowing scheme in order not to burden the poor classes.

Destroyed Bank Notes.

The destroying of Bank of China's new notes by cutting off a corner has been concluded. It is reported that over \$10,000,000 worth of notes were thus rendered valueless.

Echo of Recent Murder.

Chow Kam, the Superintendent of the Torpedo Department, who was accused of being concerned in the murder of Ohing Puk-kyong, was detained in jail in the Tachun's yamen for some time, has been discharged on the recommendation of some important persons.

Naval Movements.

Great attention has been paid to the movements of the two new cruisers, Wing, Ohing, and Wing Nin, belonging to the Northern Squadron, by the Authority. An official report is now received that these two ships are cruising off the coast between Chekiang and Fokien and showing no sign of participating in the fight against the South.

REFITTING PTE. SMITH'S KIT.

How the Army Machine Works.

The strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link. That is a well-worn platitude, but it does not cease to be true. Its truth has been more than once brought home on the grand strategic scale in the present war. The weakness of one or two units started the rot in the Russian Army last July at a time when the Russians were making a victorious advance. A few months later the great Italian retreat was brought about by the failure of one or two units of the Second Army at Caporetto. And it is no less true of matters of the most trivial detail.

A broken bootlace may delay Pte. Smith. Pte. Smith's delay brings his platoon late on parade. The lateness of his platoon makes his company late in starting. The battalion reaches its rendezvous late in consequence and the Brigade is held up. The time wasted increases snowballwise with the result that the whole division fails to reach its destination at the time appointed. The programme so carefully arranged, so meticulously synchronised, is thereby dislocated. The plans miscarry. Success is turned into failure. The failure of an operation means an unsuccessful campaign, loss of prestige, increase of enemy morale, accession of strength to the enemy, another year added to the war and perhaps victory turned into defeat all on account of Pte. Smith's broken bootlace.

That, you will say, is a wildly extreme and improbable instance. Granted that it is extreme—but there are some 20,000 Pte. Smiths in the division and the bootlace is a symbol of everything that Pte. Smith carries in his kit. Suppose that the mouthpiece of Pte. Smith's gas mask was broken, Smith would become a casualty at the first gas attack. Suppose that Smith lost his greatcoat, he would be cold on sentry duty, which would diminish his vigilance and increase the chances of an enemy surprise. Suppose that Smith's boots were worn bare. Smith would fall out with sore feet on the first march. Even one deficient Smith might make all the difference in the world, but the Army authorities must think in terms of a million Smiths.

The fitting out of a British soldier with his necessary kit and equipment takes place at home. If necessary, supplementary articles may be added at the base, but at any rate Pte. Smith reaches his unit in the field a completely equipped fighting man. It is unlikely that he will remain long in that condition. A battalion in the field is for ever being refitted. Fair and unfair wear and tear, personal negligence (reduced to a minimum by disciplinary measures) and loss or destruction by weather or enemy action are constant factors with which the Battalion Quartermaster has to reckon. The Q.M. cannot provide all contingencies from his everlasting shifting caravan, for the amount of his stores is strictly limited by the accommodation allowed him in the way of carts, wagons and mules.

The wise Q.M. is like the prudent housewife. He hoards against a rainy day. He never ceases to replenish his stock as intruders are made upon it. But even the most prudent of housewives cannot in the nature of things provide against a flood and it is floods which are always happening in the battle line. So in order that he may be able to meet all the demands made upon him, he proceeds to indent.

The indent is the key of an inexhaustible treasure house for the Q.M. It is for him the stopper of the widow's cruse; his purse of Fortunatus. It is the genie's ring by the use of which he can obtain whatever he requires. In plain prose it is the Order Form which he sends daily to D.A.D.O.S., submitting the list of his requirements. The speed with which these are fulfilled depends mainly on the conditions of supply and transport, and upon the personal relations existing between Q.M. and D.A.D.O.S.

Which in its turn depends almost entirely upon the tactfulness of the Q.M.

BOLSHEVISM MENACES AUSTRIA.

Berne, May 30.—The political situation in Austria may be summed up briefly as follows: The Government feels itself less and less able to resist the growth of the Bolshevik spirit among the non-German population, especially among the Slovenes, while on the other hand the Austro-Germans are attempting to take over the Government more and more.

A few days ago German and Austrians in a conference held in Vienna demanded the creation of a German council for Austria in order to insure unity of action. In the programme suggested for the council are the introduction of German as the official language throughout Austria, the creation of a strong centralised administration in order to protect the German minorities such as exist in Bohemia, the suppression of movements looking toward the independence of subject nationalities, and the settlement of the future relations of the Germans with the Magyars and Poles on the basis of a closer union between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Access to the Adriatic was proclaimed an essential point in this programme. The names of the principal leaders of this movement are still unpublished.

It is easier to trace the growth of Germanism than of Bolshevism; but certain facts indicate that the spirit of revolt is strong. The statements contained in my dispatch of two days ago, referring to reports of disturbances at Graz and Leoben, are confirmed in to-day's papers, which put the number of casualties in each place at some thousands. Such news, however, should be treated with caution. Austrian exchange, though it has fallen slightly in the last few days, is not indicative of serious internal troubles.

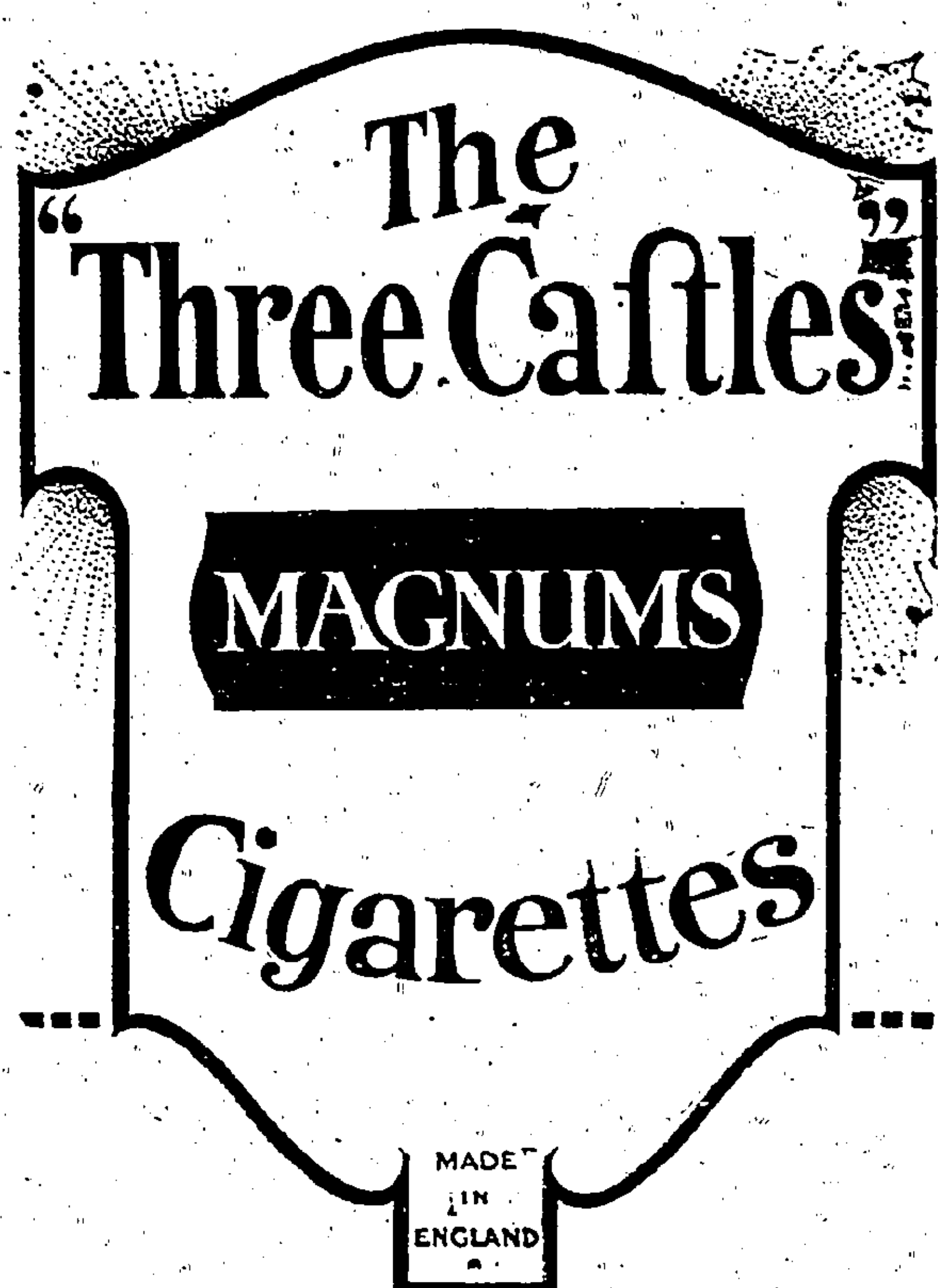
Rather more significant is the fact of delay in the arrival of Viennese papers, the last to have been Monday's. The "Neue Wiener Journal" of that date contains an article on the shortage of like materials for men's Summer attire. Whereas a light-weight suit by a good tailor used to cost \$8.75, now the coat alone, in the rare cases where it is obtainable, costs at least \$40. Only Winter stuffs are now to be had, a suit costing at ordinary tailors from \$62.50 to \$72.50, and at first-class establishments \$200 to \$250.

"For Summer," says the "Journal," we must eventually consider light garments made of paper. We are now informed that a white jacket may be made to sell from \$9.50 to \$12.50. Naturally it should not be allowed to get wet or it looks horrible and completely loses its shape. Thin linen underwear has also disappeared from the market. The hot Summer, the article concludes, may be fatal to those unprovided with lightweight clothes.

Which in its turn depends almost entirely upon the tactfulness of the Q.M.

D.A.D.O.S. presides over the supplies that reach the Division and supervises their distribution to the various units of the Division. They are conveyed by the A.S.O. from his store to "refilling points" appointed for the different Brigades and lashed thence by the wagons of the Quartermasters. It would be possible to trace the voyage of the supplies from the time and moment they arrive at Divisional Depot. They travel from depot to depot, by rail and sea and motor and horse and mule transport. They are numbered by millions first, then split up by stages as they are gradually distributed through ever more numerous channels. Finally the Battalion Quartermaster receives his supply of boots or caps or inner soles or "boots, ankle" by dozens or scores.

And that is the process by which Pte. Smith is enabled to have in his pack a spare pair of bootlaces in case those he is wearing get broken.



FRESH STOCKS HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE NOW
OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS

POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai and North China—23rd July, 2 p.m.
Haiphong—23rd July, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—23rd July, 4 p.m.
Hothow and Bangkok—23rd July, 5 p.m.
Hankow—23rd July, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

Fort Bayard and Haiphong—24th July, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—24th July, 1 p.m.
Cebu, Straits, Europe via Suez—24th July, Registration 1.15 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 25th July.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin—25th July, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, 26th July.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—26th July, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.50 p.m.
Philippine Islands—26th July, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 30th July.

Tientsin—30th July, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—30th July, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—30th July, 2 p.m.

NOTICES.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN Interim Dividend of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th to FRIDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN Interim Dividend of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th to FRIDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.

FRIDAY, 9th August.

Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—26th August, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday 8th August at 5 p.m.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



Sole Agents
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 280 & 124

MASSAGE HALL

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (DUNDRELL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
BY DESIRE.

EARLIER. TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 8.)

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

German Losses Nearly one Hundred Thousand.
London, July 17.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that von Einem's army is now definitely engaged on the German left and yesterday delivered five attempts between the valley of Sappe and Morsiges, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses. The estimated German losses in the offensive so far are nearly a hundred thousand.

Allied Casualties Quite Light.

Paris, July 17.

A semi-official message dated July 16 says: While the enemy losses are frightful ours are quite light, especially east of Rheims. If we were allowed to state the figure it would be most reassuring. Whereas in the previous offensive we had to send for reinforcements from other parts of the front, this time those on the spot sufficed to sustain the shock. This is partly due to the constant influx of Americans every day reducing the disproportion of the forces.

The Franco-American Counter-Attack.

London, July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, writing on Tuesday evening says: Combined French and American forces launched a heavy counter-attack in the morning between St. Agnan and Chapelle Mont Hodon. Hitherto we have driven back the enemy for a varying distance on the whole sector, capturing the villages of St. Agnan and Chapelle Mont Hodon, and Hill 223. Comparatively large forces of Americans were engaged. We increased the number of prisoners materially. The whole operation is progressing most satisfactorily. The Germans fought most stubbornly, but were quite unable to withstand the Allies' onrush. The prisoners complain that the American artillery was too active and the troops fierce. We inflicted extraordinarily heavy casualties during the attack, which continues with increasing violence. It is ascertained that the enemy has largely used up his reserves since yesterday morning. A small enemy local attack on the Americans west of Chateau Thierry was soon repulsed.

Local Operations.

London, July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing at 11.30 in the evening says: The general attack was not renewed to-day, operations being of a local character with the balance of success with the French. The expected stabilisation of the line will be reached in a few days. To-day's operations were dictated by the position in which various German commanders found themselves after yesterday's failure and herein the battle differs entirely from the second day of the March and May offensives when the Germans pursued their original plan most vigorously for several days before they were checked. German guns east of Rheims to-day fired from their old positions, the enemy not finding it worth while to advance them.

The German Version.

London, July 18.

A wireless German official states: The enemy renewed his attacks with great violence eastward of Villers Bretonneux. A great united enemy counter-attack against our whole front southward of the Marne broke down with heaviest losses. Our counter-attack threw the enemy out of small places south-eastward of Mareuil, wherein he temporarily penetrated. We stormed the ridge southward of Pourcy capturing the defenders and several guns.

The German evening official states: Between the Aisne and the Marne the French attacked with strong forces and tanks, capturing some ground. Our Reserves participated in the battle.

French Capture 7,000 Prisoners.

London, July 19.

The latest news early in the evening is that the French are still in the outskirts of Soissons. In the north of that sector they captured 7,000 prisoners and thirty guns. The enemy is tenaciously resisting in the centre and south, where, however, eighteen guns and many thousands were prisoners. It is impossible yet to judge the full effect of the counter-stroke, but it may profoundly alter the whole position on the Champagne-Rheims front. The French are now bombarding important enemy roads and communications, along which the German reinforcements, munitions, etc., have to come to the Rheims salient.

A New French General.

London, July 20.

Correspondents in France mention the new French General De Gonat as commanding the Southern Army in the present battle.

The Beginning of the End?

London, July 20.

Mr. Hughes, at Cardiff, responding to the toast of the "Honorary Graduates of the University of Wales" at a dinner said that General Foch's stroke was the beginning of the end of the war. If the Germans failed now they had failed utterly. The great American Republic could not be beaten, nor could Britain, unless some creeping paralysis attacked the will of her people. We only needed to stand firm and not create conditions of peace which would provoke fresh aggressive war. After two years' absence he found the spirit of the people of England better than in 1916. They understood more completely every day what the war meant spiritually and materially and therefore we were going on. It was a matter of life or death for the Dominions and for Australia.

THE TORPEDOING OF THE BARUNGA.

London, July 20.

Details of the Barunga explosion show that it shook the vessel from stem to stern, extinguishing lights and tossing patients from their berths. Two bulkheads collapsed, but though the ship seemed to be rapidly sinking, there was not the slightest panic. The men took their stations singing Australian songs and mockingly watched the half submerged submarine circling at the stern two hundred yards away. The guncrew was flattened out by the explosion, but jumped to their feet and fired at the submarine which disappeared. Seven boats and twenty rafts got away. The ship was crowded with 800 invalids, including a dozen helpless cripples. The steamer soon settled down and many had to jump to reach the rafts. British warships dashed up and manoeuvred to create a wash shepherding the floaters in their direction. The sea was a spectacle of extraordinary confusion, men clinging to all sorts of objects. Sometimes it resembled an aquatic carnival, the swimmers exchanging badinage, but nevertheless, some of the incapacitated men, especially those suffering from shell-shock, suffered terribly. Many floaters exhausted by the cold took long to reanimate. The rescue was a miracle of discipline and organisation. The soldiers' tenderness for their suffering mates was heart-stirring.

SHIPBUILDING AT SHANGHAI.

London, July 15.

The American Shipping Board has given the Chinese Government yard at Shanghai contracts for four cargo boats of 10,000 tons each and has taken the option of building 80,000 more tons. Thirty-five thousand tons of steel will be shipped from America, but the engines and other fittings will be built in China.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

July 21st and 22nd.

JUDEX?

Episode 8 "The Undergrounds of The Chateau Rouge."

Episode 9 "A Miraculous Recovery"

HELLO, TEACHER!

American Gazette No. 65

ETC., ETC.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Blackwood and Teak Furniture

Comprising:—
Blackwood curio cabinets, folding tables, flower stands, wall brackets, chairs, teapots, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, morocco and tapestry covered couches, brass mounted iron bedsteads, double wardrobes, porcelain vases, bronze incense burners, ornaments, white lace curtains, etc., etc.

Also
A Quantity of Silver and Electro-plated ware.

And

1 "Miami" Motorcycle, 2 1/2 H.P. (new).

1 Victrola.

1 Upright Grand Piano by Rosenkrantz.

Several Typewriters (Oliver, Remington, etc.)

On view from Tuesday the 23rd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction the following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate in TAI YUEN STREET, WANCHAI, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong

TO BE SOLD BY THE MORTGAGEE

By

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

FRIDAY

the 26th day of July, 1918,

at 3 P.M.

by

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

At his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROPERTY.

The piece or parcel of ground situate in Victoria Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Sub-sections 1, 2 and 3 (or Remaining Portion) of Section 3, of Inland Lot 508 with the messuages or tenements thereon known as Nos. 36, 38 and 40 TAI YUEN STREET.

The property is held under a Lease from the Crown for the term of 999 years.

The area of the said piece or parcel of ground is 3,573 square feet or thereabouts and the Crown Rent payable in respect thereof is \$54.51 per annum.

For further particulars of the property and Conditions of Sale apply to

MESSRS. DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Vendor,

6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong,

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,

Duddell Street, Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Blackhead & Company, F. H. Hohnke, F. J. Schwarzkopf, E. H. T. Iel and J. E. Danielson in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON

TUESDAY

the 13th day of August 1918, at his Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over, a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine house an Iron Shed, and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown Rent is \$440 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

1, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator,

or from

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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